The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Full Particulars of the Slaughter at Muskogee, I. T.

Thirteen Persons Killed and Twelve Wounded in the Fight.

Carlist Bands on the Increase in the Spanish Provinces.

Mr. Gladstone Declines to Explain the Indirect Claims at Present.

Supposed Wreck of a Steamer and Loss of All on Board.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY FIGHT.

Details of the Conflict from a Wounded Survivor—A Fearful Struggle.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 23.—The Fort Smith *New Era*, of Friday last, gives full particulars of the late fight in the Indian country as detailed by Deputy Marshal PEAVEY, who, with one other, was the only one who escaped unhurt, and who arrived on Wednesday evening in the stage from Cincinnati, some twelve miles distant from the battle-field, and just across the line in this State. It seems, then, that the approach of the Marshal's force was well known at the Court-house, and preparations were made to resist, for the Court adjourned on the morning of the fight from the Court-house, an open building, to a school-house situated about half a mile north of it, in a prairie, and quite closely built, JOHN PROCTOR, the murderer's brother, carrying the order of the Court to the school-master. All the people there were armed, including the jury, and even PROCTOR, the murderer, on trial had a Spencer rifle and two revolvers. As the party approached the women at the house were seen to scatter. When within a short distance of the house the party dismounted and went up to and halted near it. There were several Cherokees, friendly to the Marshal's force, outside the building. WHITE SUT BECK, a Cherokee, of the Marshal's posse, put his foot upon the steps of the house when he perceived the house full of armed men ready to fire. He remarked that there should be no disturbance, as they were United States officers, and had come with no hostile intentions. Deputy Marshal PEAVEY, who was standing near, made the same remark, and the friendly Cherokees on the outside, who were relatives of BECK, shouted the same to the men inside. Just then a gun was fired inside, the signal for a truly hellish combat. WHITE SUT BECK leveled his piece against the door, when his gun was seized at the muzzle by a brother of the murderer, PROCTOR. BECK pulled him out, however, and shot him dead. By that time the firing had become general, and most of the Marshal's men lay dead on the ground. The fight did not last over three minutes. The Judge was shot in the knee. The Sheriff went off before the fight commenced. A Deputy Sheriff was killed, as also one of the jury. PROCTOR himself was wounded. JAMES WARD, who leaves a young wife at this place, was killed, in the act of getting on his mule. His body was afterward brutally kicked by an Indian and robbed. RILEY WOODS was killed and was also treated in a similar barbarous manner. MOSES ALBERTI, a prominent Cherokee, when the firing commenced, threw open his coat and was drawing his revolver upon Capt. PEAVEY, when the latter brought down his gun upon him, whereupon ALBERTI dropped his hand, in token of peace; but no sooner had PEAVEY turned partially away, when ALBERTI drew his revolver upon him, which, being seen by one of the Marshal's posse, the latter shot ALBERTI dead.

Deputy Marshal J. GOWENS was shot through the body above the hips, at the north-east corner of the school-house. Capt. IS. PEAVY took him about eighty yards to the rear, constantly facing the enemy, many of whom were armed with Spencer rifles, and got his clothes riddled with bullets. Meeting old man BECK, whose two sons and two nephews were in the fight on the Marshal's side, and three of whom were killed, he got him to take the wounded man to Mrs. WHITMORE'S, half a mile distant. By that time the Court-house, or school-room, was cleared of combatants, and when PEAVY returned he found none but women to take away the dead and wounded on the enemy's side. He had the bodies of seven of his men (killed) conveyed in an ox team to the house of Mrs. WHITMORE, and here laid out on the porch, he, with the old Indian women and VANNOY, one of his men who escaped unhurt, composing their stiffening limbs.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

The following are the names of the killed on the Marshal's side: Bell and Sam. Beck, brothers, Cherokees; Black Sut Beck, cousin of the former; Jim Ward, of Fort Smith, formerly wagon-master; Riley Woods, of Fort Smith; George Selridge, of Benton County, and William Hicks, Cherokee. Deputy-Marshal J. G. Owens was mortally wounded and since died. White Sut Beck, brother of Black Sut Beck, was severely wounded. McLaughlin White was severely wounded.

Of the attacking party the following were killed: MOSES ALBERTI, JOHN PROCTOR, and six wounded. A Deputy Sheriff and an Indian, JURDE, are also reported killed. Two unknown white men were also seen dead half a mile from the scene of the battle, supposed to have been killed in wantonness by the retreating aggressors. Capt. PEAVY, late in the evening made his way to Cincinnati, twelve miles distant, and within this State, taking with him two of the wounded, BECK and MCLAUGHLIN, who were barely able to move, leaving OWENS and his posse. VANNOY, to procure medical assistance. He failed to obtain the aid of the surgeon at Cincinnati, who refused to go, but had coffins made for the dead and engaged a man to haul them out to Mrs. WHITMORE'S.

In the meantime, two sons and a nephew of MOSES ALBERTI, who was killed the previous day, arrived at Cincinnati, and forbade the coffins to be taken out, showing a disposition to kill BECK and MCLAUGHLIN, the wounded men. PEAVY declared they should do so only over his dead body. At this crisis, United States Deputy Marshal GEORGE DEAN, with a posse of three men arrived from Fayetteville, which turned the scale, and made the would-be assassins beat a hasty retreat. Both the wounded were successfully transported to Fayetteville, and Mr. PEAVY took the stage for this place, where he arrived Wednesday evening utterly exhausted, not having had any sleep since the night before the battle, and terribly used up from the excitement undergone for the two or three days past. He had the butt of one of his revolvers shot off, his pants and coat riddled, and his eyes nearly put out by a Spencer ball passing so close to his visional organs as almost to knock him down. His escape is very miraculous. Three of his men are reported to have made their appearance at Cincinnati, viz.: JIM HAWKINS, DAN JONES and EUGENE BRACKETT.

Of the killed on the Marshal's side were the three BECKS, Cherokees. When the mother of the two young men, her only sons, looked upon them and her nephew lying dead before her, she exclaimed, without a tear in her eyes, "Thank God they did their duty and died like brave men." As stated in our last a party was at once made up immediately upon the receipt of the letter of Deputy Marshal PEAVY. The following is a complete list of those who volunteered: United States Deputy Marshals in charge, Charles T. T. Robinson and Joe Tinker; posse, Toney Nels, Charles Sengel, Dick Hood, Jack O'Lane, C. Fleming, D. L. Wilson, Alex. Patterson, Frank O'Brien, Elias Neal and J. W. Ellis, of Van Buren, J. T. Weihe, T. W. Deans, J. Collins, Nealie Bernie, Joe Hess, G. W. Long, Philip Stager, F. W. Van Horn, John Bothwell. Great anxiety prevailed here as to their fate, it having been reported by the mail rider who came in on Tuesday that the Indians were lying in ambush for them in strong force. On Thursday evening a courier arrived at the Marshal's office here with a letter from CHARLES F. ROBINSON, in charge of the party sent out, dated Flint Court-house, April 17, stating that the rescuing party had arrived there at 10 A. M. the same day, and found the whole country deserted. The Proctor party had left the previous day at 6 P. M., with forty-six well-armed men, taking all their wounded with them into the mountains. Pursuit with the handful of men was out of the question. The letter further states that the previous report, as published in the *New Era*, was not exaggerated; that it was a dreadful affair, both sides fighting like bull-dogs. United States Deputy Marshal OWENS died at 10½ o'clock P. M on the 16th. His body is being sent down. RILEY WOODS is being buried while I write this letter. I will send the body of JIM WARD home.

Some of the men wounded were not engaged in the fight.

MARK BEEN, a friendly Cherokee, is with us as guide.

SPAIN.

Carlist Bands Increasing—A Retreat to the Frontier to Cover the Entrance of Don Carlos.

MADRID, April 23.—Many members of Carlist Juntas have been arrested in different parts of the country.

The Carlist bands are increasing in numbers throughout the kingdom. The men cry "Viva Charles VII. Death to Liberals." A large number of peasants in the provinces of Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Terull, Leon and Huesca have joined the forces of the pretender. The Government is active in its exertions to suppress the rising, and, it is reported, will adopt a more vigorous policy toward the disturbers than that now pursued. It is believed here that Don CARLOS is not at Annecy, as was reported from Paris, and has not yet left Geneva.

LATER.—The Carlists in Navarre are retreating on Roncesvalles, apparently to cover the entry of Don CARLOS.

A caucus of Deputies and Senators last night adopted a resolution in favor of the nomination of ROSAS for President of the Cortes.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Discussion Declined by the English Cabinet at Present—Mr. Fish's Letter to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, April 23.—In Parliament, today, Earl GRANVILLE and Mr. GLADSTONE stated that it would be incompatible with the public interest to declare the intentions of the Government with regard to further proceedings before the Geneva Board until an answer to Lord GRANVILLE'S dispatch of March 20 has been received from the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The statement made by Gen. BANKS, in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs today, was to the effect that he recently called on the Secretary of State with reference to the reports as to the action of the Government on the *Alabama* claims, and was informed that there was no division in the Cabinet on this question; that no proposition had been made to withdraw that part of the case relating to consequential damages, and that it was not understood the Government has power to change the case that had been made.

The Committee received a letter today from the Secretary of State, suggesting that in view of the pending correspondence it is not expedient or advisable for Congress to make any declaration upon the subject as proposed by Judge PETERS' resolution, which opposes the claim for consequential damages.

LOSS OF A STEAM-SHIP.

The Ispahan Supposed to Have Foundered off Brest, and Fifty Lives Lost.

LONDON, April 23.—It is now believed that the steam-ship *Ispahan*, which left Bombay in January for this city, and which has not been heard from since leaving Malta on the 13th of February, foundered off Brest, France, during a terrific gale. Fifty persons who were on the *Ispahan* are supposed to have gone down with the steamer.

THE TURF.

Epsom Spring Meeting—"Digby Grand" Wins the City and Suburban Handicap.

LONDON, April 23.—The Epsom Spring meeting of 1872 opened today, with the City and Suburban Handicap of 15 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes.

The race was won by Mr. G. G. KESWICK'S bl. c. *Digby Grand*, four years old, by *Saunterer*, out of *Miss Digby*.

Mr. BOWLES' b. h. *Lord Glasgow* was second and Mr. PERRY'S b. h. *Hector* third. Thirty horses started.

The betting before the race was 15 to 1 on the field against *Digby Grand*, 40 to 1 against *Lord Glasgow*, and 31 to 1 against *Hector*.

F. WEBB was the fortunate jockey of the winning horse. PLATT and CRICKMERE rode second and third respectively.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Business Prospects in California—Gold and Silver Discoveries in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The growing crops of grain are maturing rapidly. A great scarcity of hands to gather the crops is anticipated. Foundry men and machinists are scarce, owing to the increased demand for mining machinery. The increased production of bullion, and the advance in mining stocks stimulate business of all descriptions. The stevedores, who have been receiving $3 per day in coin, are now on a strike, demanding $4.

Parties arriving at Portland, Oregon, from Sitka, Alaska, report great excitement in that region on account of the discovery of rich silver mines within half a mile of town, and of rich gold and silver mines in other places on the adjacent coast. The excitement was at a high pitch when the steamer left.

MEXICO.

Order Returning—Continued Successes of the Government—A Successor to Senior Palacio.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15, via HAVANA, April 23.—The country is becoming more quiet. Confidence in the Government increases, and business is reviving. Public opinion is now strongly favorable to JUAREZ. Gen. ROCHA continues victorious in the North-east. A vigorous campaign has been commenced against the rebels in the Sierra Puebla. Gen. CORELLA recently left Zacatecas with all his force in pursuit of CADENA. The latter by a rapid countermarch slipped into Zacatecas, and held the city one day. He was then driven out and badly beaten by CORELLA. Gen. F. CARBO has defeated the insurgents at Acapulco. DOMINGUEZ has been defeated and killed, and the Government troops have gained a victory at Huachinango.

In Yucatan the revolution continues in full blast, but the supporters of LERDO DE TEJADA are uniting with the Juaristas. Reinforcements are going to Yucatan, where Gen. MARISCAL already has 1,000 men. The steamer *Tobasco* has returned to Vera Cruz, and will take more troops to Campeche.

LEON GUZMAN, Attorney-General of the Republic, is spoken of as member of the Joint Claims Commission at Washington, in place of PALACIO, who will probably soon be relieved.

Gen. ROSECRANS and party arrived here on the 20th inst.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over Eastern North Carolina. It has fallen from the Ohio Valley to the lakes and westward. Cloudy weather and rain and snow are now prevailing over eastern Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence Valley, and cloudy weather over the South Atlantic States. Otherwise, clear and partially cloudy weather very generally.

PROBABILITIES.

An area of quite low barometer is advancing eastward toward Wisconsin and Iowa. Falling barometer, southerly winds and increased cloudiness will probably prevail on Wednesday north and west of the Ohio Valley, and cloudy weather over the northern portions of the Middle and New-England States; clear and partially cloudy weather over the southern portions and the Southern States, with rising temperature. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for the upper lakes on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.

The Yerba Buena Island Bill in the House—A Relic of a Broken-Down Investigation—The Tariff Bill—For Cincinnati—Red Cloud—Conference Committee Work—Religious Statistics.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the House Pacific Railroad Committee, called up today the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Yerba Buena Island bill was recommitted to the Committee with instructions, some time since, to amend in a certain particular. This was agreed to by a decided majority. The bill was then reported back with a provision, under instructions of the House, requiring the valuation of the property to be fixed by a Board of Commissioners to be appointed by the President. Mr. WHEELER then offered a carefully drawn substitute for the bill, in which he had incorporated all the practicable safeguards that had been suggested by the previously pending amendments, viz.: the use only, not the fee simple, of the one-half of the island is granted to the Railroad Company, for railroad purposes exclusively, the premises to be subject to taxation like other property, under the laws of California; the sum to be paid by the Company to be determined by three disinterested Commissioners to be appointed by the President, who must give his approval to the report before it is valid. The free use of the whole of the island is reserved for military purposes in time of war or in anticipation of war; that nothing in the bill shall impair any lawful or equitable rights which private claimants may have against said island; that no subsidy of any nature whatsoever is intended to be given by this act; that the Company shall absolutely construct their piers and road from Oakland to the island, and there establish its Westerm terminus within three years from the time it obtains undisputed possession; that the superstructure and the piers shall be constructed upon the precise plans described by the United States engineers as least liable to obstruct the flow of water or retard the tides, as set forth in the evidence of these engineers, given in reply to inquiries propounded by a committee hostile to this occupation; that a draw-bridge shall be erected over a portion of the channel if required; that all other companies shall have the same right to use this portion of the island, on payment of a fair proportion of the expenses of the improvements; that the said railroad Company shall charge no ferriage between the island and the City of San Francisco for freight and passengers which pass over any portion of their road; that the Company shall charge no wharfage for landing any freight or passengers which have passed or are to pass over their line of road; that Congress may authorize any other road at any time to form an independent connection with that part of the island thus granted, and it may repeal this act at any time. A warm debate took place on the bill, and its opponents assailed it chiefly with the utterances of the local Press and interests of San Francisco, which were rightly interpreted, no doubt, by the California members, who all firmly advocated the bill. It clearly appeared by the violent demonstrations of the San Franciscans, which found utterance through such patriots as HOLMAN and WOOD, that it was clearly a contest between the wharf-owners of the city, who now toll every pound of freight that comes from or goes to the East with excessive charges of wharfage, cartage and storage, and the railroad Company, backed by the commercial interests of the entire country, who want transhipment in San Francisco Harbor to be as cheap and as expeditious as possible. After two hours' debate the previous question was seconded by 84 to 65, and the bill will come up again to-morrow as unfinished business.

A RELIC OF A BROKEN-DOWN INVESTIGATION.

The manner in which the Democracy propose to furnish material out of the broken-down investigations wherewith their newly-recruited Liberal allies are to assail the Administration, was forcibly illustrated today with the presentation by the Democratic minority of the House Post-office Committee—Messrs. VAN TRUMP, RANDALL and CARROLL—of a report censuring Postmaster-General CRESWELL for an alleged violation of law in the late straw bidders' investigation controversy. The regular report of the Committee, submitted some two weeks since, completely vindicated Mr. CRESWELL; and this minority report, after weeks of incubation, turns out to be wholly the production of and in the handwriting of the witness MCKIBBIN, who brought the charges originally, and who, when examined by the Committee, broke down as badly as did DANA, and was turned out of Court, along with his lame and impotent case.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. DAWES expects to begin the consideration of the Tariff bill to-morrow, as soon as the Goat Island bill is out of the way. He hopes to limit general debate to three days, but it is doubtful if the gentlemen who are crammed with hour speeches will subside in that brief space of time. Mr. KERR, it is reported, has prepared an exhaustive speech showing the absurdity, in his view, of removing the tax in any degree from such articles of prime necessity as tea and coffee.

FOR CINCINNATI.

The political managers are beginning to transfer their base of action from this city to Cincinnati. JOHN D. DEFREES, the leading Davis manager, left to-night for a brief call at Indianapolis, and then to take up his quarters at the Burnett House in Porkopolis. He promises all his old friends, who worked shoulder to shoulder with him at Chicago, in 1868, for the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX, front seat in the new synagogue as a compliment in advance from the new powers that are to be. He went off feeling finely over the report that the CHASE strength would be thrown for DAVIS. It is noticed here that many of the Registers in Bankruptcy, who owe their appointment to Chief-Justice CHASE, are constituting themselves delegates. This is the case with the Register from this district, and also the one from the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

TROOPS FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Troops have been placed at the disposal of Secretary DELANO, who telegraphed from Muskogee, Indian Territory, on Saturday, in regard to the troubles which had occurred at Fort Gibson. The order to remove the squatters from the Territory has been reiterated and is now being executed.

A DECISION AGAINST GEN. ABBOTT.

The case of Gen. ABBOTT was taken up by the Senate again today and decided much more speedily than was expected, for it was anticipated that there would be a general desire for speech making. Mr. CARPENTER reviewed briefly the speech made by Mr. THURMAN, the other day, against ABBOTT'S claim, and THURMAN declined to debate the question any further if a vote could be taken. This was acceded to and the roll call was immediately begun. Nobody expected that the report of the majority of the Committee against admitting ABBOTT would not be sustained, but that the Senate would be more evenly divided than it was. There was some dodging, and only fifty-two Senators remained in their seats and voted. The result was forty-two against admitting ABBOTT and ten in his favor. The question which will now arise will be the admission of RANSOM, which is a question entirely distinct from that decided today.

THE CLAYTON CASE.

The Clayton Committee has been kept pretty busy taking testimony, and now has 4,000 manuscript pages. Senator RICE has just been on the stand for two or three of its sessions. There is no prospect of a report for several weeks; but, from what can be learned, there is no prospect that, as a result of the investigation, CLAYTON will lose his seat.

RED CLOUD.

RED CLOUD wants to come to Washington again this Spring, and his request may probably be favorably acted on.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate today, after disposing of Gen. ABBOTT'S case, resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The time until adjournment was spent in the discussion of an amendment pending, designed to take the place of the Drake amendment, which the Supreme Court has pronounced unconstitutional. The amendment, while entirely dissimilar, would have substantially the same effect—that is, to compel rebels who have pardons to bring claims which they may make upon the Government to Congress, instead of going to the Court of Claims, where they now have equal privileges with loyal men. The Democrats, of course, oppose the amendment. In a running discussion between EDMUNDS and THURMAN, the latter alluded to SCHURZ and TRUMBULL, who were not in their seats, as the Lieutenants of the Cincinnati Convention. EDMUNDS replied it was very proper to call them the Lieutenants, since the Captains and Generals who were directing that movement were the leaders of the Democratic Party.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE WORK.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments to the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending with June, 1873, have agreed to fix the amount at $25,000, to enable the President to carry into effect civil service reform. The appropriation had been cut down from $50,000 to $10,000 by the House. The Senate conferees agree to the House amendment limiting the cost of extending the Capitol grounds to $400,000 instead of $500,000 as the Senate originally fixed it. The following is the compromise as to the Senate amendment raising salaries from and after July 1, next: Annual salaries of the Second Controller, of the Register and of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, $4,000 each; Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims, $5,000; Associate Judges of said Court, $4,500; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, $5,000; Associate Judges of said Court, $4,500.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

The statistics of religion for the United States, just completed at the Census Office, show the total number of church organizations, upon the 1st of June, 1870, to be 72,451, the total number of church edifices to be 63,074, the total church accommodations to be 21,659,562, and the aggregate value of the church property to be $354,429,681. The statistics of church accommodations for the principal denominations are as follows: Baptist, regular, 3,997,116; Baptist, other, 363,019; Roman Catholic, 1,990,514; Congregational, 1,117,212; Episcopal, 991,051; Lutheran, 997,332; Methodist, 6,528,309; Presbyterian, regular, 2,198,900; Presbyterian, other, 499,344. The value of the church property owned by these denominations is: Baptist, regular, $39,229,221; Baptist, other, $2,378,977; Catholic, Roman, $60,985,566; Congregational, $25,069,698; Episcopal, $36,514,549; Lutheran, $14,917,747; Methodist, $69,854,121; Presbyterian, regular, $47,823,732; Presbyterian, other, $54,36,524.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

William Bertram, of Missouri, to be Consul at Montevideo: Wm. F. Goodwill, to be Register of the Western Land District of Nebraska; Wm. C. Childs, to be Register of Land Office at Helena, Montana; Solomon Starr, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Montana.

Naval Promotions.—First Assistant Engineer F. A. Wilson, to be Chief Engineer; William K. Nauman, to be Second Assistant Engineer; Commander F. A. Roe, to be Captain; Lieut.-Commanders J. A. Howell and A. V. Reed, to be Commanders; Masters Daniel Delehanty, Charles O. Allibone and Charles C. Carnwell, to be Lieutenants.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Democrats Engineering the Movement—Belmont and Montgomery Blair Gone Snipe-Hunting—Feeling in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—This city yet maintains its outward quiet, but has only a day or two of calm remaining before the political turmoil begins. Col. GROSVENOR, who initiated this movement and imagines he yet controls it, has written that he will be here to-morrow, and others of those prominent in the bolt are expected to appear before Friday. The real significance of the movement is seen in the fact that the Democrats, who are supposed to have that party in leash, are beginning to flit about with extraordinary energy. In addition to BELMONT, who came to express preference for ADAMS, and then went to Vincennes snipe-hunting, MONTGOMERY BLAIR came in late last night, and left in the first train this morning for the West. He escaped being interviewed, but it is supposed he, too, has gone "snipe-hunting," which has suddenly loomed into national importance as the favorite recreation of prominent Democrats.

Public opinion here, which will be felt in the mongrel Convention, continues to be for CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. The Germans are indicating a preference for him. The *Courier* says should the Convention nominate ADAMS and GROESBECK, the Democrats will not nominate candidates of their own. The *Volks Freund*, Democratic, insisting on free trade, says: "We go back to first principles, and one of them is to give the people free commerce, and free trade; to grant no privileges, and to permit no advantages to a few at the expenses of the many. The violation of this principle has done as much harm as the abuse of military authority. We think highly of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and would like to see him our standard-bearer, but we value the principle still more than the man, and it is on that account that we insist upon the adoption of a platform upon principle at the Cincinnati Convention in the first place." The *Volks Blatt*, Republican, declares the Convention will only be a farce if the Tariff question is ignored, as that is the living spirit of the whole movement.

It is evident that outside pressure here will be for ADAMS. Illinois is divided between DAVIS and TRUMBULL, but is mostly for the latter. Missouri is for BROWN, and other States have not been developed with certainty as to preferences for candidates. As I wrote some days ago, the Convention will be made to assume a representative character by those here from the several States, holding meetings on Monday and Tuesday, at which selections of persons to act as delegates will be made.

Vast crowds of the curious are expected to be here in addition to those coming to participate in the Convention, and great difficulty will be experienced by many in obtaining lodgings. Leading delegations have obtained quarters. That from New-York, with Philadelphia and Louisiana, being at the Gibson House, where also Gov. WARMOTH and CASSIUS M. CLAY are expected. Head-quarters, however, will be at the Burnet. The names of some prominent men are mentioned as likely to be here, who have not been generally known heretofore as favoring the movement. E. C.

Davis Secretly Working while Seemingly Idle—Trumbull's Friends Disgusted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Judge TRUMBULL finds it up hill work, after all, to secure the Presidential nomination, even at Cincinnati. While Judge DAVIS has seemingly been taking no interest in the political canvass, and has appeared to be doing nothing, it turns out that he and his friends have been using the utmost exertions to secure his nomination. It is rumored among the Trumbull men, to their evident disgust, that some of the old Chase organizations in the South have been revived in the interest of Judge DAVIS, and that there is no lack in the funds necessary to manipulate them. So the South is likely to send up delegations to some extent to vote solidly in the Convention for DAVIS. Luckily for the Labor Reformers, their candidate is rich, and may be able to add to their strength that of all the parties in the field to beat GRANT. If this information be true that money is being used in the canvass, it puts a new look upon TRUMBULL'S prospects. His followers are alarmed, and threaten to quit the Convention and organize a bolt within a bolt.

Jude Morton and Others, of Virginia, Repudiate the Movement—Gov. Walker's Flour Inspector a Delegate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23.—The announcement that Judge ALFRED MORTON and other Republicans are engaged in a movement here to send delegates to the Cincinnati Convention is emphatically denied by Judge MORTON in a published card, in which he says: "I shall have nothing to do with the Cincinnati movement, so-called, and I am quite satisfied that no good Republican will participate in a call for a meeting to send delegates to Cincinnati. Our safety depends upon a successful fight inside of party lines, and I see no reason for going outside to fight the battles of Republicanism."

Dr. C. S. MILLS, who is mentioned also as one of the prominent Republicans here engaged in the Cincinnati movement, is absent in New-Orleans, but his friends utterly deny that he has any sympathy with the movement, and say that he earnestly desires the renomination and re-election of Gen. GRANT.

Col. JAMES W. LEWELLEN, who is named as a probable delegate to Cincinnati, is Inspector of Flour of this city. His appointment was made by that very true Republican, Gov. WALKER. E.

ALBANY.

Passage of the City Election Bill in the Assembly—The Brooklyn Bill—Vanderbilt Achieves Another Victory—Resignation of Col. Hawkins.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 23, 1872.

The Lower House of the Legislature did a large stroke of business this morning. Under the order of third readings, half a dozen or more of the most important bills that have been before the Legislature came up one after another and were passed.

THE STATE ELECTION BILL.

The first on the list was the Registry and Election bill, applicable to all towns and cities in the State (New-York and Brooklyn excepted) of ten thousand inhabitants and upward. This bill has already passed the Senate, and was today concurred in by the House by a vote of 90 to 22. All of the Democrats, with the exception of two or three, voting in the negative.

THE CITY ELECTION BILL.

Next came the Election bill for the City of New-York, being the one drafted by Commissioner DAVENPORT and indorsed by the Committee of Seventy. Some slight changes having been made to the bill in the Senate from the form in which it passed the House, the Senate bill was substituted for the House bill and passed by a vote of 84 to 22. A full abstract of it was published in the TIMES of Saturday last. Every Democrat, both City and rural, recorded himself against it.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION BILL.

A separate Registry and Election law for the City of Brooklyn was also among the list of third readings and passed by a vote of 86 to 26. It had previously passed the Senate. This bill has one novel feature which has not hitherto been incorporated in any Registry law, and which, it is thought, will be evaluable in detecting fraudulent registration. Instead of registering the names alphabetically, the registration is to be made from houses, so that all the names purporting to emanate from any particular number of a street will be recorded together. It will be impossible under such a registry for a score of voters to hail from a single residence where one, two or three may reside, as is often done in New-York; or at least it will enable those who scan the registry to more easily detect the fraud.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE TRACK.

The bill for sinking the Fourth-avenue track came up, on its final passage, in the shape in which it passed the Assembly last week, when Mr. WHITLOCK moved that it be recommitted to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to insert certain amendments which he held in his hand, and that it retain its order on third readings. He said that the amendments referred to were substantially the same as those offered by him when the bill was under discussion in Committee of the Whole, with the exception that the track was not required to be sunk immediately, within the limits of the Grand Central Depot. A compromise had been effected he said, between the people on the line of the track and the representatives of the Railway Company, which was embodied in the amendments, and was mutually satisfactory. The motion to recommit was carried, and the bill was immediately reported from the Railroad Committee, with the amendments, and put upon its passage—Mr. HUSTED moving the previous question at every stage of the bill, thereby cutting off all debate. No one, however, appeared to wish to discuss it except Col. HAWKINS. The vote on the final passage stood yeas 92, nays 20. Mr. BENNETT inquired whether the bill, as amended, under the "compromise" required the City to pay half the expense of sinking and covering the track. The reply was that it did. The following are the names of those who voted nay: Bennett, Berri, Blair, E. E. Brown, Fort, Gregory, Haughton, Hawkins, D. B. Hill, Kennedy, Kilian, Lewis, Lippitt, Moulton, Osgood, Paige, Preston, Rice, Speaker, Twombly. After the announcement of the vote, Mr. HUSTED moved a reconsideration, for the purpose, he said, of having it voted down, and of thus getting rid of the subject for the remainder of the session, and on this motion he called the previous question. The previous question was ordered, and the reconsideration voted down by about the same vote as that given on the passage of the bill.

COL. HAWKINS GETS DISGUSTED AND RESIGNS.

On the announcement of the last vote, Col. HAWKINS, who had been choked off by the previous questions from getting in a speech in opposition to the bill, arose, apparently laboring under great excitement and anger, and said: "Mr. Speaker. I hereby tender to you my unconditional resignation as a member of this Legislature." The Speaker replied, "The gentlemen is not in order. His resignation should be sent to the Secretary of State." Col. HAWKINS took his seat, and immediately wrote out his resignation, but it is generally believed here that he will reconsider his sudden determination and continue to occupy his seat till the adjournment. While most people have given Col. HAWKINS the credit for honesty in his legislative career here this Winter, he has exercised but little influence in the House.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The quick-transit scheme known as the Gilbert Elevated Railway came up next in order and passed by a vote of 92 to 13. This is regarded as the most feasable and economical of all the projects for quick transit above ground that have been before the Legislature. It contemplates the propelling of the cars by air pressure through lighted tubes suspended over the middle of the street, in accordance with an invention patented by Dr. GILBERT, formerly medical director of one of the departments during the war. It is said that capitalists stand ready to make a practical test of the experiment as soon as the charter is obtained. The bill authorizes the appointment of Commissioners to fix the route, which may be over any of the avenues except the Third, Fourth and Fifth.

PASSAGE OF THE PNEUMATIC SCHEME.

The Beach Pneumatic bill, which passed the Senate some time ago, and has been awaiting the concurrence of the House, was then taken up, and, after a good deal of delay in drumming up voters, succeeded in getting through by a vote of 66 to 44, or one more than required by law. Only a week ago the House passed the Central Under-ground bill, which occupies the same route as the Pneumatic. If it were so easy to build two railroads under the same street as it is for members of the Legislature to stultify themselves, the New-York public might congratulate itself on getting double-quick transit on double-quick time. The Beach Pneumatic, it will be recollected, was vetoed by Gov. HOFFMAN last year, but the projectors give as a reason therefor that the Governor was then under the control of the Tammany Ring. Now, he has become a free agent, they expect better things of him—all of which is very complimentary to the Governor.

THE CHARTER.

All sorts of guesses are made here as to what the Governor will do with the New-York Charter, but no one appears to be able to speak with any authority on the subject, or to give any valid reason for his opinion or surmise. Hon. JOHN WHEELER, of the Seventy, visited the Governor today, and came away with the impression that he was quite as likely to sign it as to veto it. There is no doubt that the Governor has been strongly urged by persons high in the councils of the Democracy to sign the bill, if he can do so consistently with his convictions of duty; and it may be safely inferred that he will not take the responsibility of vetoing it unless he can shelter himself behind an intimation from the Court of Appeals that the charter is unconstitutional. The Governor promises to take action one way or the other as soon as possible, and will probably sign the charter or return it with his objections the last of this week.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The regular order of business in the Senate this morning, as in the Assembly, was the third reading of bills; but little progress was made in this direction during the first two hours. One of the first bills which came up was a Canal bill, of no considerable importance in itself, but which was made the text for one of those interminable and unfathomable discussions on canal matters in which the Senate frequently indulges. Senator JARVIS LORD said that the Democratic Party had pursued a mistaken policy in abolishing the contract system, and predicted that not a dollar of net revenue would be realized from the canals this year. He pronounced the Superintendent system a wretched failure, and was in favor of a speedy return to the contract system. The truth is that both systems have worked very badly, especially as regards their financial results. Whichever system is in vogue there speedily springs up a desire to change to the other. The bill under discussion was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Canal Board, composed of Republican State officers, to do away with the two or three outstanding canal contracts, without the recommendation of the Democratic Board of Canal Commissioners, which is required by the present laws.

The New-York Court of Sessions—Local Prohibition—Twenty-Third-Street Railroad Franchise—Under-Ground Roads—Col. Hawkins—Regency of the University.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The sessions of both Houses were brief this evening, owing to the joint caucus for Regent of the University, which was appointed for 9 o'clock.

The Senate ordered the House bill authorizing a double Court of General Sessions in New-York to a third reading, and made the Local Prohibition law, which has already passed the Assembly, a special order for Thursday evening.

A resolution was put through both House recalling from the Governor the bill enforcing the sale of the Twenty-third-street Railroad franchise on account of a defect in the title. Property-owners on Twenty-third-street had a hearing before the Governor this afternoon in opposition to the bill, and it is doubtful whether amendment of the title will save it.

The Assemby Railroad Committee heard an argument this afternoon from Judge JOHN K. PORTER against the Vanderbilt Under-ground Railroad bill. This bill, together with the Pneumatic bill, encroaches upon the route of the Central Under-ground Charter, and thereby interferes with what Judge PORTER regards as the vested rights of the latter Company. A protracted litigation would follow, which would practically prevent the building of any under-ground road.

The resignation of Col. HAWKINS causes a good deal of comment, mostly unfavorable to the member from the Eleventh District.

Important questions have got to come before the Assembly, like the Miller case and the impeachment of the Judges, where Col. HAWKINS' vote may be of vital necessity, and his action in resignation could be easily made the subject of unfavorable criticism by his enemies if they were disposed to judge his motives with the same freedom that he judges the motives of other men. His best friends advise him to recall his resignation, but it is said he stubbornly declines to follow their advice.

Ex-Senator HENRY R. PIERSON, who received the caucus nomination for Regent of the University, is VANDERBILT'S General Superintendent of the Central and Hudson River Railroad. Some are disposed to consider this another victory for the reigning dynasty. S.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the growing crops.

The sixth grand State Fair of Louisiana begins on April 24 and continues six days.

A monument to cost $25,000 is to be placed on the grave of JAMES FISK, Jr., by his widow.

The schooner *Eva M. Coon* is water-logged at Fort Washington, Wis. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

The ice in Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi River, has broken up, and navigation is now open.

The warehouse of BESLEY & HURDT, at Lake City, Minn., was burned yesterday. The loss is $10,000, mostly covered by insurance.

An anonymous correspondent at Baltimore sent $100 to the United States Treasury yesterday.

The Princess VICTORIA, wife of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Germany, gave birth to a daughter yesterday.

A very large number of buildings for business purposes are now being erected in Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn.

Hon. JACOB SOME, of Maryland, has entirely recovered from his recent severe attack of illness.

The death of M. JACQUES FELIX, the father of RACHEL, is announced at Paris, at the age of seventy-six.

In Newport, R. I., yesterday, JAMES ATKINSON, present incumbent, was re-elected Mayor by twenty-one majority.

E. P. SEWARD, brother of Secretary SEWARD, died yesterday of apoplexy, at his home, Florida, N. Y.

The ice broke up in Lake Champlain on on Monday night, and the first steamer went across yesterday. The lake has been frozen over since Jan. 8, the longest time on record.

The English Attorney-General has consented to release the Tichborne claimant on bail, but the necessary forms have not yet been compl

between them that SCHURZ should fulfill the appointments of both, and Mr. BLOW hurried to St. Louis, where he proposed the matter to Mr. MCKEE, then sole controller of the Missouri *Democrat*, as a consequence of the absence of Mr. GEO. W. FISHBACK in Europe. The affair was fully discussed between Mr. BLOW, Mr. MCKEE and Col. WM. M. GROSVENOR, then editor of the paper, to whose opinions Mr. MCKEE always greatly deferred. Col. GROSVENOR had always had a predilection for SCHURZ, and, snapping eagerly at the proposition, it was soon determined that SCHURZ should be publicly brought forward for the United States Senate. This was done through the *Democrat*, and the campaign, ending with a brilliant Republican triumph, by GRANT carrying the State by a majority of 25,833, the self-inflation of CARL SCHURZ followed as a natural but wholly unexpected addition to the result. The whole State ticket and the Legislature being secured with the Presidential electors, and an analysis of the vote showing that the Germans had adhered almost without exception to the Republican cause, SCHURZ began to consider himself a political power, and to first imagine that he carried the German vote in his pocket. The manner in which he had been brought forward as a candidate for the Senate had flattered his vanity, and the result of the election, with the subsequent fulfillment of the party pledges by his election to the Senate, laid broad and deep the foundations of those dissensions which for a time disrupted the Republican Party in Missouri, and are now being used to threaten its existence in the nation.

AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

This necessary narration of the accidental circumstances to which SCHURZ owed his election to the Senate brings me only to the threshold of those dramatic events to which it was to lead. After the election of 1868 there was, as is usual after Presidential contests, a period of profound political quiet. The whole of 1869 passed away without any signs upon the surface of affairs that the peace of the party was to be disturbed. It is true the sentiment against prescription was increasing so rapidly as to make it certain that the party must take ground openly in its favor in 1870, or at the furthest in 1872; but the question did not threaten any disruption of the party. It was kindly discussed, nobody denying that enfranchisement of the whole people must come as a result of peace, and the only difference of opinion being as to the time when it should be carried into effect. But dangers were brewing of which the party little knew, and to which it was not to awaken until it had been rent in twain by the deeply-laid schemes of adroit demagogues, of whom CARL SCHURZ and B. GRATZ BROWN were chiefs, and of whom Col. WM. M. GROSVENOR was the dupe. This gentleman continued at his important post of editor of the *Democrat*, and he was so entirely trusted by Mr. MCKEE that he was untrammeled in shaping the political bias of the paper. As 1870 advanced it became apparent that there were decided differences in the party on enfranchisement, and there is no doubt that the conspiracy against the integrity of the Republican Party for personal ends, which is to culminate next week at Cincinnati, was first concocted in July, 1870, when these differences showed the conspirators their chance to light the flames of discord. B. GRATZ BROWN had neglected his opportunities in the Senate of the United States, and had moreover an intense ambition to figure on a more congenial if not more extended stage. The nation does not contain a politician so apt to see and quick to seize an unusual chance like that presented in Missouri in 1870, as B. GRATZ BROWN. In addition to the differences as to the adoption of the policy of enfranchisement, there was trouble concerning a candidate for Governor. MCCLURG, in possession of the Gubernatorial office, was scheming for a re-election, and although intensely unpopular with a large proportion of the party, used his advantages with such success that long before the State Convention met at Jefferson City, it was conceded that he had obtained a majority of the delegates. But it was equally well known that an attempt was to be made to beat him with Lieut.-Gov. STANNARD, an able, popular man, and hopes were entertained that when the Convention assembled, Gov. MCCLURG might be forced from the track. GRATZ BROWN was not the man to refuse to take a selfish advantage of the circumstances thus presented. His Republicanism was as yet unchallenged, he had still the confidence of the masses of the party, and he became a candidate for Governor before the Convention, as he had a perfect right to do. There is no proof that a bolt was intended when BROWN first entered the field, and probably none was; if BROWN had secured the nomination of the united Convention even upon a platform of continued proscription, there is little doubt that "Liberal" Republicanism would be still a cheat of the future.

THE JEFFERSON CITY CONVENTION.

There is no need to deal in detail with the history of those three stormy days beginning Aug. 31, 1870, during which the Convention sat in Jefferson City, and the Republican Party of Missouri was murdered in the house of its pretended friends. When it first assembled it was evident that the majority would not desert MCCLURG, although willing to accept of any reasonable compromise upon the enfranchisement question, in order to secure harmony. But this by no means suited the Brown faction, which was determined on having the candidate in any event. Therefore, from the hour of the opening of the Convention they began a bitter fight upon the enfranchisement, taking care to put the question in such way that a compromise was impossible. Nothing was more easy to do, when it is known that CARL SCHURZ had descended from his high place in the United States Senate, and having obtained a vacant seat in the delegation from the Fourth Ward of St. Louis, appeared in the Convention as the leader of the disintegrating movement. The Convention was composed of a few more than eight hundred delegates, and it was apparent from the start that BROWN could command only about one hundred, so that it required considerable skill to force a contest with so small a fragment of so large a body. CARL SCHURZ was equal to the occasion, and chiefly by the simple device of getting himself appointed on the Committee on Resolutions. It must be admitted, however, that he was greatly aided by the effect with which his followers imitated the tactics of the Tammany Republicans in New-York under similar circumstances, in howling so loudly and continuously as to make the faction appear much larger than it really was. Owing to their energy in this respect the first day of the Convention passed without anything more having been accomplished than a temporary organization, which business the Convention had to do twice over before it was allowed to have even a semblance of order. The proceedings of the second day were equally tempestuous, and the conspiracy against the integrity of the Republican Party was apparently on the eve of complete success. Many, however, of those who thought they were behind the scenes, believed that all this uproar was harmless, and the Convention would conclude its labors in peace. The Committee on Resolutions, appointed on the second day, was known to have before it, and the majority to be in favor of, what was known as the Carroll County resolution on enfranchisement, which really conceded all that the Brown-Schurz faction demanded, although in less distinct terms.

ARRANGING FOR THE BOLT.

On the evening after the second day's adjournment, a scene occurred in the rooms of Lieut.-Gov. STANARD, at his hotel, which is now very significant. The parlor was filled with the friends of STANARD, when Col. GROSVENOR entered, evidently laboring under a high state of excitement, and calling Mr. STANARD, with two of his most influential supporters, into the bedroom, closed the door. Privacy being thus secured, GROSVENOR exclaimed: "We want to know what you Stanard men are going to do?" The question was not understood, and one of the gentlemen asked him what he meant, when GROSVENOR answered: "We are going out of the Convention, and want to know whether or not you will go with us?" One of the gentlemen then said that surely the Brown men were not going to bolt on a merely personal issue, for, he continued, "The Committee on Resolutions have not reported, and as there will undoubtedly be only one report, embracing in substance the Carroll County resolution, you will have no plausible excuse for bolting." GROSVENOR instantly replied: "Oh, there'll be two reports; that's fixed if SCHURZ sticks, and I never knew him not to stick." After this significant declaration, the conference terminated, with Col. GROSVENOR being assured that the Stanard men would not bolt, but, as in honor bound, would abide by the decision of the Convention. The proceedings of the third day showed that GROSVENOR was not mistaken, in his statement of the programme of disruption which had been arranged, nor in his estimate of the capacity of CARL SCHURZ for sticking to any political infamy on which he had determined. There *were* two reports, and, although the report of the majority practically conceded all that had been asked, the minority headed by SCHURZ, insisted upon the radical interpretation of the enfranchisement clause. Any one reading the report of the proceedings made up by the Brown organ, will be forced to admit that the Convention was not allowed an opportunity to accept or reject this extreme demand, before the disruption which had been arranged was consummated by the Brown men, numbering something over one hundred, withdrawing to the Senate Chamber, where, in a short session, they finished their work of destruction by the adoption of a "liberal" platform, and the nomination of a full State ticket, headed by B. GRATZ BROWN. The regular Convention, in which 706 delegates remained, also soon finished its labors, putting Gov. MCCLURG before the people for re-election.

A BARGAIN WITH THE DEMOCRACY.

Nobody denies now or denied then that abstractly the Brown faction was in the right upon this enfranchisement question, but nobody except a knave or a fool could pretend that it had been fairly used, or that these men had acted from devotion to principle. The facts of the case were even then too clear to deny that a popular cry had been seised upon to advance personal interests, and subsequent events fully confirmed this view. No witness can be produced who ever saw CARL SCHURZ, GRATZ BROWN, WM. GROSVENOR, EMIL PRETORIOUS and JOSEPH PULITZER concluding a treaty with the Democracy by which the personal fortunes of these men were to be advanced by the sacrifice of the Republican Party of Missouri, but the fact that such a bargain was made has been proven by events as plainly as it could be by direct evidence. Going into the canvass of 1870 with this popular howl of complete forgiveness of the past, the Brown men were swift and emphatic in their declarations that their bolt was only a State affair, and was not intended to be extended beyond the limits of Missouri. It was charged upon them by Senator DRAKE and others that they had only entered upon the primary stage of a long and carefully-prepared plan to disintegrate the National Republican Party by forcing B. GRATZ BROWN forward as a candidate for the Presidency, but they repudiated any such design, and declared that they of all men would be found most faithful to the party in the contest of 1872. They were equally distinct in their declarations that they had not entered into any bargain with the Democrats, and then, as now, and always, sought to convince the people of their sincerity on this point by the extraordinary vehemence of their utterances. It is well known that they then succeeded, and that their triumph was in effect the triumph of Democracy. The results of that election, including the return of FRANK BLAIR to the United States Senate, have lately been so admirably stated in the TIMES, in a letter signed "Earnest Republican," that it would be a waste of space to rehearse them again, and I pass on to the later developments in this astounding conspiracy.

RETURN OF THE WANDERERS.

Gov. BROWN was scarcely settled in his seat before the mass of the Republicans who had assisted to put him there became convinced that they had been tricked by designing politicians into a blunder. Mr. MCKEE awoke to his frightful mistake in allowing Col. GROSVENOR to shape the course of the *Democrat*, and the latter was ousted from his position as editor. The *Democrat* wheeled at once to the support of National Republicanism, the great party of freedom righted itself with surprising swiftness, and in a few days, comparatively, there was nothing left of that vast disaffection by which BROWN had been enabled to carry the State by 40,000 majority, except B. GRATZ BROWN, CARL SCHURZ, EMIL PRETORIOUS, JOSEPH PULITZER and a few others, among whom was WM. M. GROSVENOR, whose influence, however, was destroyed at the moment he lost control of the *Democrat*, but who now devoted himself exclusively to the nursing of that conspiracy, at the birth of which he had been chief nurse. Of all the Republican newspapers in the State every one became the opponent of BROWN and his clique except the *Westliche Post*, which is owned by CARL SCHURZ. But this forlorn condition did not unnerve the conspirators, or induce them to abandon their design of parceling out the nation among themselves by the election of GRATZ BROWN to the Presidency. As adepts in suppressing the truth, these "Liberals" would excite the envy of *Falstaff*, and by means of adroit manipulations of the Associated Press, as this narrative has yet to show, they succeeded in making the country believe that the Republican Party of Missouri was wholly with them. Nothing was more false, but falsehood never did better service for a bad cause. This supposed strength in Missouri gave them strength beyond its limits, and when CARL SCHURZ began to break ground against the Administration in his speeches at Chicago and other points, his words had the weight which were due to those of one who claimed and was presumed to be speaking for a great party of a great State. Within the State, however, the strength as well as the purposes of the cabal was perfectly well known, and it soon became nothing more than a tool of the Democracy, which would be thrown away when it should be useless. The conspirators knew exactly their predicament, and made desperate efforts to secure the allegiance of leading Republicans, whose names they might parade as a proof of their power. As a proof of this fact, as well as convincing evidence of the purposes of the cabal, I must now relate a chapter of hitherto secret political history.

AN INSIDE SCENE.

In July, 1871, Major ROLLINS, who has played fast and loose in the politics of Missouri for many years, called upon Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, and after some little unskillful fencing, came at once to the object of his visit by saying that he desired to ask the co-operation of Mr. BLOW in the work of electing Gov. BROWN to the Presidency, and adding that Gov. BROWN had spoken in high terms of Mr. BLOW. The latter was somewhat astonished by these remarks, but at once informed ROLLINS that Gov. BROWN was certainly fully aware of his (BLOW's) opinion of his practical character and schemes, and if the Governor had said anything to lead ROLLINS to suppose that he would do anything in aid of any scheme for his advancement, he thought the Governor must have been laboring under temporary aberration of mind. With these emphatic expressions of opinion the interview terminated, but a few days afterward Mr. BLOW was seated at dinner at a leading hotel of the city, when Gov. BROWN entered, and sitting down beside him, opened a conversation, which had not proceeded far when BROWN suddenly remembered that, long before, BLOW had invited him to visit his country-seat, some miles from the city, and apologizing for not accepting sooner, said he would go down in a few days, as he wanted to have a long talk with him, but he added that of course it was not on politics, as he was aware that they disagreed. Mr. BLOW answered that he would be delighted to welcome the Governor, and that he thanked him heartily for his admission that they disagreed on politics, and as there was no chance whatever that they could ever agree, it released him from an unpleasant embarrassment when the Governor himself proposed that the subject should not be mentioned. The ardor of BROWN for a friendly chat with his dear friend instantly cooled, and his visit was indefinitely postponed. Such incidents are certainly at first sight trivial, and apparently not proper as a general thing for public use, but in no other way can it be so clearly shown that so long ago as July, 1870, BROWN was intriguing for the Presidency at the cost of the integrity of the Republican Party, for he knew well enough that the sentiment of the party as a whole was with President GRANT.

SPREAD OF THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

It was a marvel due to the adroitness of the conspirators, that as the "Liberal" movement dwindled into nothingness in its birthplace, it gathered strength in remote portions of the country. SCHURZ in the Senate, succeeded in entrapping TRUMBULL, TIPTON and SUMNER, and by the pother which they raised obtained the attention of the nation. But they were aware that nothing practical would come of all this, and from their political necessities sprang what has become known in Missouri politics as the "Bill and Joe" Convention, because it was wholly managed by GROSVENOR and PULITZER. The former had been flying about from place to place and styling himself Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, and had called a mass convention to meet at Jefferson City on the 24th of January. It was this body which passed the now notorious Missouri resolutions which the Democracy of Connecticut adopted, and it was this body which called the Cincinnati Convention. It was from beginning to end under the domination of GROSVENOR, PRETORIOUS PULITZER, Gen. MCNEIL, and a few other of the peronal adherents of BROWN and SCHURZ. It was composed altogether of just one hundred and twenty-eight men, but it was proclaimed by the Associated Press as an outpouring of the Republican masses of Missouri. How this was done can be told in a few words, and nothing more clearly shows the alliance of the conspiracy with the Democracy than the explanation of how this falsehood gained universal currency. There being no regular agent of the Associated Press at Jefferson City, it was, of course, understood among journalists that some one would go from St. Louis to attend and report the proceedings of this political anomaly. A day or two before the day appointed for the meeting a note was left at the office of the agent of the Associated Press, in St. Louis, signed by Mr. HYDE, managing editor of the *Missouri Republican*, the leading Democratic journal of the Mississippi Valley, in which he said he would attend the Convention, and would send the Associated Press a perfectly fair report of it, if it was desired. The offer was accepted, and from this Democratic source originated those gross exaggerations of the character of this Convention, which have had such great effect in misleading the country. The *Missouri Democrat*, through its well-known correspondent "Mack," instantly exposed the fraud, but the exaggeration had got twenty-four hours start in the head-lines of thousands of newspapers all over the land, and the truth never overtook it. The fact was that the Convention was contemptible in numbers and more than contemptible in the political standing of its members. Democrats like Judge OLIVER, of Cincinnati, and one PATRICK DONAHU, editor of the Lexington *Caucasian*, stood sponsors at the birth of the mongrel, which, from the instant of its first breath, has been nursed with such extraordinary care by the whole Democracy until now, when it believes itself so strong that it demands that the Democracy shall give up the ghost in its behalf.

THE FUTURE.

At the cost of considerable space, but in as few words as the task could be accomplished, I have endeavored to trace the history of the Missouri bolt and narrate its consequences, so that its animus can be seen. No one here, not in its interests, being aware of all the facts, pretends to doubt that this movement has not been from first to last designed and manipulated for the sole purpose of giving B. GRATZ BROWN a chance to mount to the Presidency upon the ruins of the Republican Party; nobody pretends to deny that an attempt is being made to repeat on the national stage in 1872 the game which was so successfully played in Missouri in 1870. Nothing is more certain than these facts. Nothing is more sure than that in May an attempt will be made to repeat at Cincinnati the performances of "Bill and Joe" at Jefferson City in January. Bill and Joe have taken extensive parlors at the Burnet House, where they expect to manipulate States as they managed the few personal adherents of BROWN and SCHURZ at Jefferson City. To give them the opportunity to make this attempt, the business of the nation has been impeded for months, that SCHURZ might have everybody and everything investigated, and the foulest calumnies have been heaped upon the President of the United States. To this ignoble end has all the turmoil of the past eight months been directed, and men who have sometimes been thought great statesmen and journalists have been caught in the nets of the conspirators and made to serve their selfish purposes. But there is a pleasant prospect that all these schemes will come to naught. The movement has got beyond the control of its concoctors, and B. GRATZ BROWN at Cincinnati will be of infinitessimal importance. There is scarcely a chance that the Convention there will take either him or his resolutions, and there is some danger that in their deep disgust at such a conclusion of all their schemes, all these Missouri plotters will turn around and support the Philadelphia nominees.

THE PROSPECT IN THE STATE.

So far as the result in this State is concerned, it makes no difference whether they do or not. I have left myself so little space that I can only epitomize the burden of opinion here by saying that but for one circumstance Gen. GRANT would be certain to carry Missouri by twenty thousand majority. That one circumstance is the enfranchised vote, which is an unknown quantity in politics, for the reason that no election has been held since 1870. It is generally estimated at thirty-five thousand, and in case it does not greatly exceed that number, the State is sure for the Republicans. The mongrels have no strength whatever outside the Germans in St. Louis, St. Joseph, and some other centres, and are not taken into the account at all. Many Democrats have declared that in case of a contest between two Republicans they shall vote for Gen. GRANT, and it is certain that the Republicans here will gain more than they will lose from that treason which has been hastily sketched in this letter, whatever the effect of it may be in the nation at large. E. C.

A Porter Collecting and Appropriating his Employer's Money.

For some time past Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. have been under the impression that they were being robbed by some one of their employes, who collected bills due the firm, and appropriated the money. They communicated with Capt. ANTHONY J. ALLAIRE, of the Broadway squad, who took the matter in hand. He soon learned that MICHAEL MCEVOY, one of their porters, residing at No. 96 Warren-street, Brooklyn, had, on the evening of the 6th inst., called on Mrs. STRANAHAN, of No. 161 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, and collected from her $159 71, due his employers for dry goods sold the lady. Capt. ALLAIRE directed Officer KNOX to arrest MCEVOY, and on being confronted with Mrs. STRANAHAN, he was at once identified by that lady as the man who had collected the bill from her. The prisoner then admitted his guilt. Justice COX, yesterday, held him for trial.

Destructive Fire at Eleventh-Avenue and Fifty-Seventh-Street.

At 1½ yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out on the third floor of the five-story brick building attached to the Elm Flax Mills, situated on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, owned and occupied by A. H. HART & Co., of No. 90 White-street. The premises, valued at $10,000, were completely destroyed, besides upward of $30,000 worth of property.

Hayes, the Alleged Murderer, Bailed.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, Mr. HOWE made application for the admission to bail of MICHAEL HAYES, who is indicted for the killing of PATRICK O'DONNELL some fifteen years ago. The circumstances of the case were recently published in the TIMES. The Court granted the motion, and fixed the bail at $3,000. The trial will take place on the first Monday in May.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 22.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..116¾ | $6,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..109¾
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65 n.113¾ | 30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C...111¾

10 A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

200	Pacific Mail.....c. 69¼	800	C., C. & I. C.....c. 35¾
300	do.....c. 69¼	200	do.....c. 35¾
200	do.....c. 68¾	500	do.....c. 35½
1500	do.....c. 69	300	do.....c. 35¾
300	do.....c. 69¼	300	do.....c. 35¾
500	do.....b3. 69	500	do.....c. 35¾
700	do.....c. 69¼	600	do.....c. 35
400	N. Y. C. & H.....c. 99¾	700	North-western.s3. 81¼
300	do.....c. 99¾	200	do.....c. 81¼
3500	do.....c. 99¾	600	do.....c. 80¾
300	Erie.....c. 64¼	400	do.....s3. 80¾
900	do.....c. 64¾	300	do.....c. 80¾
200	Union Pacific.....c. 39½	200	do.....c. 80¾
400	do.....c. 40	300	do.....c. 80¾
300	do.....c. 39¾	400	do.....c. 80¾
500	do.....c. 39¾	200	do.....c. 80¾
200	do.....b3. 39¾	600	do.....c. 80¾
300	do.....c. 39¾	300	do.....c. 80¾
200	do.....s3. 39½	200	do.....c. 80¾
400	do.....c. 39¾	200	do.....c. 80¾
2300	West. Union.....c. 78	300	Ohio & Miss.....c. 48¾
400	do.....b3. 78	300	do.....c. 48¾
700	do.....c. 75¾	600	do.....c. 49
200	Lake Shore.....s3. 96½	500	do.....b3. 48¾
200	do.....c. 96¾	700	do.....s3. 48¾
200	do.....c. 96¾	600	do.....c. 48¾
200	do.....c. 96¾	400	do.....c. 48¾
200	Rock Island.....c. 113¾	400	Best., H. & E.....c. 9½
300	St. Paul.....c. 62¼		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St.6s,old. 68	50	Adams Ex..... 98
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 67¾	10	N. Y. C. & H..... 99¾
10,000	S. C. St. 6s, new. Jan. & July.. 38¾	200	do.b. call..s3. 99¾
5,000	do..... 38¾	700	do..... 99¾
1,000	do..... 38¾	1100	do..... 99¾
1,000	Ala. St. 8s..... 90	500	do..... 99¾
1,000	N. Y. C.6s,'83,s3. 95	100	Erie..... 64¾
5,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d. 97	300	do..bet. call. 64¾
6,000	U. Pac. 1st..... 92¾	400	do..... 64¼
2,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc 87	800	Harlem..... 125
3,000	U. Pac. L. G.... 81¾	200	L. S. & M. S..b. c. 90¾
500	C. & N. W. L. B.100	100	Chi. & N. W..... 80¾
500	Tol. & Wab. 2d. 97	600	do..bet. call. 80¾
5,000	N. J. Cen.1st, n.105	400	do..... 80¾
3,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st..105	400	do.....c. 81
10,000	O. & M. Con. B. 94¾	1200	do..... 81
15,000	Ohio & Miss 2d. 85	1200	do..... 81
1,000	Bost., H. & E. 1st. 47¼	600	do..... 80¾
4,000	do..... 47¾	12	Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 94¾
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st. Iowa Div..... 90	800	Mor. & Essex..... 95
7,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st. 90	10	do..... 95¼
1,000	C., P. & Ash., n. 95	200	C. & R. I.b.c.&.....113¾
1,000	Long Dock Bds. 96¾	12	P., Ft. W. & C.Gd. 97
1,000	Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10 Con..... 97	30	Del., L. & W..... 109¼
10	Bank of Com..... 118	100	St. Louis & L. M.. 99¾
10	Continental Bank. 96	100	Han. & St. Jo..... 43¾
20	Con. Nat. Bank...102	30	Mar. & Cin. 1st, Pf. 22½
19	A. Ex. B'k ex-div.111¾	11	Chi., Bur. & Quin.132
10	Ninth Nat. Bank.110	200	C., C. & I. C.....s3. 35
100	Md. Coal..... 22	800	do..... 35¼
100	Atlantic Mail..... 22	200	Tol., W. & W.b. c. 73¾
100	Mariposa Pf..... 2¾	400	Union Pac..b.call. 39¾
200	Pac. Mail..b. call. 69¼	200	do.....b3. 39¾
200	do.....s3. 69	200	do.....c. 39½
200	do..... 69¼	200	do..... 39¾
200	do..... 69¾	200	do..... 39¾
700	do..... 69¾	200	Ohio & Miss...b. c. 48¾
300	do.....c. 69¾	900	do..... 49
100	West. Un. Tel..... 75¾	800	do..... b3. 49
200	do..bet. call. 75¾	300	do.....s3. 48¾
200	do.....s3. 75¾	1200	do..... 49
1500	do..... 76	600	do.....b3. 49¼
900	do..... 76¼	700	do..... 49¼
2200	do..... 76¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2¼ P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..116¾ | $1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..114
20,000 do.....117¼ | 13,000 U. S.5-20 R.,'65 n.113¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65 n.113¾ | 2,500 do.....c. 114¼
1,500 U. S.5-20 C.,'65,n.113¾ | 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114¾
12,000 do.....113¾ | 85,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C....110
5,000 do.....113¾ | 1,500 do.....110
10,000 do.....b10.113¾ | 2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....116

12½ O'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

10,000	N. C. 6's, new.....22	600	Lake Shore.....96¾
300	Western Union.b3. 76¾	700	do.....96¾
200	do.....76	200	do.....s3. 96¾
800	Pacific Mail.....69¼	600	Union Pacific.....39¾
300	do.....c. 69¼	1400	do.....b3. 39¾
300	do.....b2. 69¼	600	North-western.....81¼
800	C. C. & I. C.....35¾	700	Ohio & Miss.....b3. 49¼
500	Erie.....83¾	1300	do.....49¼
200	do.....53¾	600	do.....b3. 49¾
200	do.....63¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$9,000	Tenn. St. 6s,old. 68¼	200	L. S. & M. S..b. c. 90¾
2,000	S. C. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July.. 38¾	500	do.....c. 90¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s..... 96¾	200	do.....s3. 96¾
10,000	C.,C.&I.C.1st.b3. 90	100	Panama..... 90¾
5,000	E. &H.1st, J. &s, C.B. 91¼	100	Chi. & N. W..... 81
100	Md. Coal..... 22¾	400	do..b.bet. call. 81¼
200	Quick Pf..... 53¾	200	do.....b60. 81¼
200	do..b.call.b3. 53¾	200	do.....b3. 81¼
200	do..... 53¾	400	do..... 81¼
200	Mar. & Pacific.... 21¾	300	do.....b60. 81¼
100	do..... 21¾	700	do..... 80¾
10	Adams Ex..... 98¾	300	do..... 80¾
50	do..... 98	1300	do..... 80¾
25	A. M. C. Ex..... 73¾	300	do..... 80¾
300	Pacific Mail..b. c. 69¼	100	N. J. Central..... 111¾
1300	do.....s3. 69	400	Chi. & R. I...b. c. 113
300	do..... 69	200	Ohio & Miss..... 49¾
200	do..... 69¼	300	do..bet. call. 49¾
200	do.....c. 69¼	200	do..... 49¾
200	West. U. Tel..b. c. 75¾	400	do.....b3. 49¾
300	do.....s3. 75¾	1000	do..... 49
200	do.....75¾	800	do.....b3. 49
200	N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 99¾	20	Del., Lack. & W..113¾
700	do..... 99¼	100	Han. & St. J..... 43¾
280	Harlem..... 124¾	200	Union Pac.b. c.b3. 39¾
200	do..bet. call.124	700	do..... 39¾
400	do..... 125	1000	Bell. & So. Ill. 1st 88¾
200	do..... 126	1000	Bos., H. & E.b. c. 9¾
500	do..... 128	200	C., C. & I. C.b.c.b3. 35¾
700	do..... 126	200	do..... 35¾
200	do.....126¾	200	do..... 34¾

TUESDAY, April 23—P. M.

The rates of Exchange on London were advanced this morning to 109¾@109¾ ℔ cent., and the sales of Gold to 111¼@111¾ ℔ cent. The impression on the Street is that we are on the eve of active Gold exports, although more than a fortnight behind the movement last Spring. The Banks and Bankers are signing receipts at the Treasury today for the May Gold Interest on the 5-20s of 1862, '64-'65, which is ordered from Washington to be prepaid on and after to-morrow, April 24. The largest share of this Interest will be collected for Foreign account, adding so much, of course, to the current wants of Exchange. In the Gold Room there is more show of active speculation in Gold, on the chances of a further rise after the export demand sets in of one or two points. Whether this expectation will be realized or not depends somewhat upon the turn of political events in England, and at or about the Geneva Conferences on the Washington Treaty. This last question, in its unsettled condition, has undoubtedly dulled the speculation in American Stocks both in England and on the Continent, and there is less freedom in the orders and negotiations than some week ago. To this cause of suspense is now added the critical condition of the British Ministry in the House of Commons. A present change in the Government, it is feared by some parties, would further complicate the Treaty question. At the same time the Cable telegrams yesterday and today quote much steadiness in the British and American Funds, and the latter are on the advance here in sympathy with the rise in Gold. The 5-20s of 1865, May and November, and 1867, January and July, and the New 5 ℔ cents and Coupon 10-40s, are wanted as a remittance abroad, and the immediate supply of Stock is quite moderate. The Coupon 1881 6 ℔ cents sold at 116¼ ℔ cent. The Currency 6 ℔ cents are also strong at 115¾@116 ℔ cent. The Central and Union Pacific First Mortgages have also gone up with Gold and Exchange.

The course of Money among the Stock Exchange people today was, as on Saturday and Monday, somewhat irregular. The rates were dear for turning Stocks up to 2 o'clock, but most of the regular houses that wanted Money on call loan were accommodated at 7 ℔ cent. The offerings from lenders are not to say free, but a falling off in the volume of speculation in the Railroads and other Stocks somewhat lessened the demand. After 2 o'clock a number of cash balances were loaned until to-morrow below 7 ℔ cent., but these sudden changes late in the day are not reliable as an index of the market even for twenty-four hours. The Banks are receiving some Currency from the country and from the neighboring cities this week, and the prospect is good for another improving Bank return on Saturday.

With the exception of an upward stir in Harlem, on the passage of the Fourth-avenue Bill at Albany, the fluctuations at the Stock Exchange were not violent, but as intimated above, there is less business doing. The arbitrary ups and downs in Money for a day or two past, have partially discomposed some of the outside speculators, while, at the same time, they afford no decided advantage to the bearish sellers of Stocks. The market for the Railroads and for Telegraph and Pacific Mail Stocks, appears to stand considerable hammering, and upon every sign of ¼@1 ℔ cent. decline on the active speculatives, fresh and liberal orders to buy are sent into the Hall of the Exchange, and the prices in the afternoon were much the same as at the close on Monday. The sudden turn in Harlem on the Albany news, was from 124 to 129 ℔ cent.

At the close of business, Exchange on London was firm at 109¾@109¾ ℔ cent., 60 days, and 110¼ ℔ cent. short sight. The demand proved large at the advance for Wednesday's steamer. Gold left off 110¾@110¾ ℔ cent. There was a further advance in all the Public Funds, owing to an active Domestic demand, as well as in sympathy with the rise in Gold and Exchange. Orders are coming in for banking use, South and West, and also for various investment here and in New-England. The long 6 per cents. of 1881 sold at 117¼, and the Currency 6 per cents. at 116 ℔ cent. The Central Pacific First Mortgages closed 102¾@103¾ ℔ cent., Unions 99½@99¾ ℔ cent. The Railroad speculation was comparatively dull between 4 and 5 P. M., but prices steady.

The Custom-house demand for Gold today was $673,000. The Treasury will buy to-morrow at least $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund.

The last sales of Harlem Stock were at 126¼ ℔ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—APRIL 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s.....	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov..	114¾	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July..	114¾	114¾
American Gold.....	111¾	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days.....	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson.....	99¼	99¾
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs...	93½	93½
Chicago and Rock Island.....	112¾	113¼
North-west Common.....	81¼	80¾
North-west Preferred.....	94½	94¾
Pacific Mail.....	69¾	69½
St. Paul Preferred.....	81	81
St. Paul Common.....	62	61½
Ohio and Mississippi.....	48¾	48¾
Toledo and Wabash.....	78¼	78¼
Western Union Telegraph....	76	75¾
Erie.....	64½	63¾
Union Pacific.....	39½	39¾
Lake Shore.....	96¾	96¾
C., C. and Ind. Cen.....	35¾	34¾

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., the Railroad speculation was feverish.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1872.

Gold receipts.....	$701,364 18
Gold payments.....	164,031 10
Gold balance.....	71,532 008 18
Currency receipts.....	174,382 01
Currency payments.....	284,809 92
Currency balance.....	3,876,362 26
Customs.....	673,000 00

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℔ ct., reg., '81.....	115¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	113¾
6 ℔ ct. coup., '81.....	117½	5-20 reg., '67.....	114¾
5-20 reg., '62.....	111½	5-20 coup., '67.....	114¾
5-20 coup., '62.....	114¾	5-20 reg., '68.....	114¾
5-20 reg., '63.....	111¾	5-20 coup., '68.....	115
5-20 reg., '64.....	111¾	10-40 reg.....	110
5-20 coup., '64.....	114¾	10-40 coup.....	110¾
5-20 reg., '65.....	111¾	5s coup., '81.....	111¾
5-20 coup., '65.....	113¾	6s Currency.....	118
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....	113¾		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	94¾	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....	93¾	Gt. West. 1st, '88..	95¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.—ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for April 24: Nos. 341, 223, 273, 183, 259, 225, 95, 345.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—169. Fellman et al. vs. Bruner; 1287, Danbury National Bank vs. Moser; 411½, Montgomery vs. Simmons et al.; 385, Riggins vs. Hyatt et al., Executors; 863, Eyres et al. vs. Reymert; 1009½, Rowell vs. Wells; 121, (R. C.,) Peasant vs. Pickersgill; 277, Okker et al. vs. Wels et al.; 648, Post et al. vs. Gilbert et al.; 293½, (R. C.) Meyer vs. Renicke; 225, Home Insurance Company vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; 1393, Bryant vs. McKinney et al.; 241, Paine vs. Jarrett; 1531, Kolp vs. Buckman; 41, (R. C.,) Haydens vs. Gilliland; 1059, Muller vs. Bettner; 2683, Globe Printing Company vs. The Mayor; 1327, Stuart et al. vs. Trask, Jr.; 1563½, Horton vs. Robinson, Jr.; 855, Gotts vs. Frank et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—364, The Quassaick National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell; 66½, (R. C.) Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 506, Wilkinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 610, Conover vs. Coleman et al.; 566, Hanna vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 614, Boucher et al. vs. Albany City Insurance Company; 566, Eagleson et al. vs. Wallis et al.; 330½, Foike vs. Ranke; 414½, Oekerspausen et al. vs. Bentley et al.; 572½, Partridge vs. Chamberlain; 620, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 624, Boland et al. vs. Schabel; 626, Hope vs. Laurence et al.; 270½, (R. C.,) Jewett et al. vs. Black; 530, Dane et al. vs. Gilman et al.; 628, Wise et al. vs. Rythenberg et al.; 632, Sullwan et al. vs. Williams et al.; 634, The Seamen's Fund and Retreat vs. Leary; 636, Schroeder vs. The West-side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company; 640, Wessels vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., and Calendar called at 12 M.—23, Frank vs. Conk et al.; 34, Hart et al. vs. Woolf et al.; 35, Same vs. Same; 46, The People &c., Chester vs. Green, Controller; 47, The People, &c., Petuits, &c., vs. Green, Controller; 117, Hewett vs. Bronson; 119, Bradford vs. Bradman; 121, Finlan, Executor, &c., vs. Finke; 130, Bayne vs. Hopkins, &c.; 131, Same vs. Same; 149, Brigham vs. National Capital Insurance Company; 152, Wegand vs. Thomas et al.; 153, Hansell vs. Thomas, &c.; 154, Wetzler vs. Thomas, &c.; 155, Schift et al. vs. Thomas, &c.; 156, Butler et al. vs. Thomas, &c.; 157, Mack, et al. vs. Thomas &c.; 168, Harrison vs. Cleveland; 175, Enright vs. Enright; 177, Weldon vs. Torrey. Call begins 178.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1545, Carpenter vs. Goodman; 1841, Henry vs. Waston et al.; 1429, Godfrey vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 293, Turner vs. Holenthal; 1349, Main vs. Fallman; Kock, Jr., et al. vs. Werner; 1367, Harrison, Jr., vs. Foss.; 1133, Healy vs. Welch et al.; 1289, Falkenau vs. Fargo, President; 1587, Ward vs. Moran; 1623, Koenig vs. Steckel; 1691, Coombes vs. Lorner; 1696, 1701, Holsteade vs. The Staten Island Railroad Company; 1703, Friedhoff vs. The Staten Island Rail oad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.—1246, Levy, Administratrix, vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 762, Long vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1056, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 950, Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company; 1068, Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1780, Heine vs. Peine; 160, Smith vs. Hart; 540, Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1826, Ayres vs. Fenner; 476½, Young vs. Kent et al.; 1234, Mulley vs. Higgins; 1013, Harjes vs. Brender; 1168, Harrington vs. Cunningham et al.; 1784, Roasch vs. Miller et al.; 1820, Ackerman vs. Voohis; 196, Morris vs. White et al.; 12, Belton vs. Jacks, et al.; 1172, Deeman vs. Hall.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—82, Troxell vs. Haynes; 46, Smith vs. Cooley; 30, Fitch vs. Snow et al.; 88, Washburne vs. Jerrett; 49, Freeborn vs. The Mayor; 50, Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor; 51, Lagrove vs. The Mayor; 52, Crevier, Jr., vs. The Mayor; 37, Graham vs. Hanley.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1091, Logan et al. vs. Roseveit; 1321, Olin vs. Simpson et al.; 1439, Pratt vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1465, Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. Hoffman vs. Hoffman et al.; 1517, Hoffman vs. Heydecker vs. Lomoard et al.; 1542, Michaelis, an infant, vs. second-avenue Railroad Company; 1546, Edward Michaelis vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1555, George, Administrator, vs. Bell; 1513, Weyprecht heimer vs. National Steam-ship Company; 1537, Alexander vs. Arons; 1559, Raacke vs. The Lycoming Insurance Company; 1629, Holloway vs. Pringie; 1532, Stein vs. Deutsch; 975, Heydecker vs. Heydecker; 1415, Wolfe vs. Tracy; 1416, Wolf, an infant, by guardian, vs. Tracy; 1372, Carenen vs. Hunt; 1622, Cornell vs. Hirschfield; 1627, Starritt vs. Whitney; 769, Springsteen vs. Clark et al.; 1579, Bartlett vs. East Tennessee Zinc Company; 1581, Bartlett vs. Bradley. By order—1804, Fisher et al. vs. Cohen; 1467, Lerch vs. Lexox; 1304, Woods vs. The Disciples of Christ of the City of New-York; 999, Carn an vs. MacKenzie; 1587, Bandlow vs. Hartman; 902, Caleil vs. Clark; 710, Peabody vs. Speyers; 1368, Brown vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 1339, Bronck, Administratrix, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 1494, Fitzgerald, Administratrix, vs. Maitland; 2021, Clark vs. Gibbs.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8404, Jenson vs. Van Nostrand; 8504, Schmidt vs. Fay; 8504, Sternle vs. Zenea; 7649, Landman vs. Hillier; 8794, Hamilton vs. Burnham; 8535, Brutach vs. Wray; 8407, Wagner vs. Kirchling; 8678, Davis vs. Rushton; 8683, Schoonberg vs. Young; 8697, Packer vs. Levy; 8745, Stein vs. Ess; 8811, Wilson vs. Harris; 8831, Collins vs. Anson; 8840, Rollins vs. Moynaugh; 8846, Smidt vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 8843, Same vs. Seamons; 8845, Reilion vs. Cody; 8845, Fox vs. Hartman; 8849, Connell vs. Levy; 8847, Smith vs. Knapp; 8848, Mead vs. Rose; 8849, Steinhardt vs. Tiedt; 8850, Bell vs. Lynch; 8852, Shewell vs. Walling; 8853, Fogsley vs. Briggs; 8854, Gault vs. Colvell; 8855, Dorenwend vs. Smith; 8856, Lamb vs. Alterher

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8705, Warburton vs. King; 8462, Lockschmidt vs. Du Cotte; —, Murphy vs. Mahoney; 8975, Gilsey vs. Kater; 8295, O'Reilly vs. Cornett; 8562, Corn vs. Routh; 8295, Daily vs. Cornett; —, Barker vs. Bayer; 8494, Mohoney vs. Callahan; 8670½, Wadsworth vs. Brophy; 8428, Dallgreen vs. Fredericks; 8501, Domarest vs. Edmonds; 8662, Thompson vs. Leavy; 8661, Hoffman vs. Cohen; 8860, Heller vs. Brown.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—6145, Winters vs. Laven; 7497, Morgan vs. Price; 8307, Eyre vs. Dormitzer; 9248, Jeliffe vs. Levy; 9333, Chapman vs. Griffin; 9340, Reed vs. Sherwell; 9336, Kenger vs. Adler; 9428, Martin vs. Conolly; 9490, Brophy vs. Marsh; —, Morse vs. McGill; —, Jochum vs. Thompson; —, Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Bedford J. —1, Daniel M. Marrow, manslaughter; 2, Henry Kellier, arson; 3, Peter Woods, Patrick Culkins, William Wren and Patrick Carr, rape; 4, Patrick McLoughlin, burglary; 5, William Gibson, felonious assault and battery; 6, John Galvin, felonious assault and battery; 7, John A. Sheridan, false pretenses; 8, Henry Elstrup, grand larceny; 9, William Corey, grand larceny; 10, John Gaylor and Mary Gaylor, grand larceny; 11, John Laney, larceny from the person; 12, Thomas Murphy, larceny from the person; 13, Michael Kenney, manslaughter.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 23.

By Judge Monell.

Cronin *vs.* The Receiver of the Eighth National Bank; Ritter *vs.* Philips; Megerle *vs.* Wickenfelder; orders granted.

By Judge Curtis.

Herman *vs.* Herman; The Lappiatt Silver Plate and Engraving Company *vs.* Thomas Lippiatt; motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 23.

By Judge Loew.

Denison *vs.* Shehan; motion to open default granted on payment of costs.

Dunn *vs.* McCann; motion to strike out certain defenses as irrelevant and redundant granted.

Cresto *vs.* Fry; motion to place cause on special calendar for short causes granted.

Leslie *vs.* Cramer; (see memoranda for counsel.)

Miner *vs.* Jones; (see memoranda for counsel.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 20,

Before Chief Justice Woodruff and a Jury.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CASE—DOES A BILL OF LADING PROTECT THE HOLDER?—CAN A VENDEE WHO HAS NOT PAID FOR HIS PURCHASE GIVE A GOOD TITLE THERETO?

The National Exchange Bank, of Milwaukee, vs. David Dows et al.—This is an important case, involving many interesting questions of commercial law, which has been on trial for the last week. The facts in the case are these: A. F. Smith & Co. were doing business in Oswego in September, 1869, as commission merchants. They were also the proprietors of an elevator, known as the Corn Exchange Elevator. Smith & Co. instructed their correspondents, W. B. McLaren & Co., at Milwaukee, to purchase wheat for their account, and to draw on them at sight for a margin, and at thirty and forty-five days' time for the balance of the purchase money. McLaren & Co. purchased the wheat, and shipped it by three schooners to Oswego. The bills of lading were taken by McLaren & Co., in the name of the plaintiff, and were delivered to the plaintiff together with the sight and time drafts. The plaintiff discounted the drafts and paid over the proceeds to McLaren & Co. The plaintiff then sent the bills of lading, indorsed by him with the drafts, to his correspondent, the Merchants' Bank, at Watertown, with instructions to retain the bill of lading until all the drafts were paid. The drafts were sent to A. F. Smith & Co., who paid the sight draft and accepted the time drafts, and returned them to the bank at Watertown. On the arrival of the schooners at Milwaukee the Merchants' Bank, at Watertown, directed the Captains to place the wheat in the Corn Exchange elevator, and at the same time wrote a letter to the proprietors of the elevator, stating that the Board had directed the wheat to be transferred to the elevator, and saying to the proprietors, "You will please hold the same subject to and deliver the grain only upon the payment of the following drafts, viz." and then followed an enumeration of the time-drafts. Immediately after the wheat was placed in the elevator, A. F. Smith & Co. caused the same to be shipped on board various canal-boats, and consigned to the defendants at New-York. A. F. Smith & Co. drew upon the defendants for the value of the wheat, and attached the canal-boat bills of lading to the drafts, and sent them forward to the defendants. They accepted and paid the drafts; sold the wheat, and remitted the surplus proceeds to A. F. Smith & Co. At the expiration of the thirty and forty-five days at which the time drafts at Milwaukee had been drawn, A. F. Smith & Co. had failed, and the time drafts were thereupon protested and returned to the plaintiff. The plaintiff, discovering that the defendants had received and sold the wheat, demanded its proceeds, which the defendants refused to pay over. The plaintiff thereupon brought this suit, claiming title to the wheat under the original bills of lading, and by virtue of the direction which the bank at Watertown had given to A. F. Smith & Co., and in which they had acquiesced. On the trial, after the plaintiff had proved his case, the defendants offered in evidence the canal-boat bills of lading, and the draft attached thereto, as evidence of title to the wheat upon the part of the defendants, accompanied by an offer to prove that the defendants paid the drafts and took the canal-boat bills of lading in good faith, and without any knowledge or notice of the claim of the plaintiff. The plaintiff objected to the admission of these canal-boat bills of lading in evidence, upon the ground that the title to the wheat being in the plaintiff, it was immaterial under what circumstances the wheat came to the possession of the defendants. After argument of counsel, his Honor Judge WOODRUFF excluded the evidence, and, in so doing, rendered the following decision:

"I am of opinion that the plaintiff did not lose his title to the wheat by the transactions which took place at Oswego; that McLaren & Co., when they made the purchase and paid for the wheat with their own money, became the owners of the property; that they had no right to obtain the discount which they did upon the security of the bills of lading. That the proceed shows, in fact, that such a procurement of discount was contemplated by all the parties in interest, or who expected to become interested in the wheat. That McLaren & Co. had a right, when they shipped the wheat, to impose such conditions upon its delivery as A. F. Smith & Co. as they saw fit. That with their concurrence the condition was imposed that the wheat should not be delivered until the drafts were paid. That A. F. Smith & Co. received the grain into the elevator, or to use the language of the orders, the 'proprietors of the elevator' received the grain into the elevator, with the knowledge that the delivery was not absolute; that it was not placed in their hands as owners, and that thereby they were not to acquire title. If they were not satisfied to accept the drafts upon those terms and conditions, they were quite at liberty to refuse them. They were quite at liberty to say—and then was the time and place to say it—'we never authorised the purchase and shipment to us, or the drafts to be drawn upon us accompanied by the condition that the wheat should not come into our hands and be under our complete control on our acceptance of the drafts.' That by making acceptance of the drafts with that knowledge, they consented to receive the wheat, not as owners, or as purchasers, but they took it into their possession as warehousemen, and with no title to it whatever, except the right to pay the drafts, and so become invested with a legal title, and the further lien or right to charge the expense of storage if they did not perform their contract, and the wheat was otherwise disposed of. That their act of shipment to New-York was a fraud upon the plaintiff, and a fraud upon McLaren & Co., and that David Dows & Co., in accepting upon the faith of the canal-boat bill of lading, did so at their own risk."

The defendants then requested permission to submit the question whether the wheat which came to the possession of the defendants was a portion of the wheat which had been shipped on board the schooners at Milwaukee; and that question was submitted to the jury, who found in favor of the plaintiff upon that point, and rendered a verdict against the defendants for $31,111 31.

J. K. Porter, C. A. Seward, and H. M. Finch, (Milwaukee,) for plaintiff; C. Van Santvoord and S. P. Nash for defendants.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS.

No. 154.—*United States* vs. *Wilder.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was an action to recover a difference between a price originally agreed upon between the Government and the claimant for transportation services, and rates demanded by the claimant, and paid by a district quartermaster, as alleged, in an exigency of the service. The Department of Washington refused to accede to the increased rates assented to by the district officer, but paid the old rates—some of the payments being within six years before commencing the suit. The suit was not commenced until after six years from the conclusion of the services; but the Court of Claims finding that the petitioner had a valid claim, held that that payment within six years by the Government, saved the claim. This Court reverses the judgment, holding that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations, and that the circumstance pleaded did not save it. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS,

MINORITY OR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION;

ITS AIMS, HISTORY, PROCESSES, AND PRACTICAL WORKING.

By SALEM DUTCHER.

This work, which contains, among other things, an exhaustive account of everything relating to the cumulative vote, will be issued May 15, 1872. Price $1 50. Copies sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Trade supplied. Address DIRECT FROM THE STATES PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 411 Broome-st., New-York.

THREE LECTURES ON STRICTURE and its instant cure by the Wrethrotome, with type cases of each variety, varicocele, arrest of development, and other abnormal conditions with their modern treatment. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents to J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1872.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON maturing May 1 on the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds of the LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY of Indiana, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents of the Company.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1872.

Owners of Trustees' Certificates for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, Canada, and held in trust by E. B. Ward, Edward Learned, Peleg Hall, A. Brownlee and A. H. Sibley, are hereby notified that a dividend of Sixty Dollars per part has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable on the 27th inst., at my office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, to parties on that day entitled thereto, as appears on the books of said Trustees.

EDWARD LEARNED,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED Interest of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, due May 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules of twenty or more coupons may be presented on and after the 20th instant, for which checks will be ready May 1.

The transfer books for bonds, registered coupons detached, will be closed April 29 and reopened May 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1.

M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d of May.

E. WILSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, due May 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

OSWEGO, April 18, 1872.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., free of taxes, has been declared by this bank, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of all taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The Transfer-books will be closed until that date. By order GEO. W. YULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank (free of tax) has this day been declared payable to shareholders on and after the 1st day of May next.

A. AMERMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 119 BROADWAY, April 15, 1872.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after May 1.

F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after the first day of May.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

FINE ARTS.

WM. H. BEARD'S PAINTINGS AT AUCTION,

ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE OF MR. BEARD'S LATEST AND MOST IMPORTANT WORKS, Including

DICKENS AND HIS CHARACTERS.
DARWIN'S THEORIES EXPOUNDED.
THE FOX HUNTER'S DREAM.
GULLIVER'S FOOT.
THE TRAVELED FOX.
RAIN OF CATS AND DOGS.

The pictures are now on exhibition at No. 22 Broadst., over Delmonico's, and will be sold at auction THURSDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock. The sale will be absolute and positive, without limit or reserve.

Exhibition hours from 10 to 4 o'clock.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

SALE TO-NIGHT OF
SAMUEL P. AVERY'S
FOREIGN PAINTINGS,
AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.,
at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BOARD OF MISSIONS P. E. CHURCH.—JUBILEE YEAR.—The fifth (and last for the season in the City) public Missionary meeting under the auspices of the New-York Auxiliary Committee of the Board of Missions, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., in Trinity Church, at 3 o'clock P. M. The service will be Choral, with an appropriate missionary anthem and hymns, under the direction of Mr. A. H. MESSETER, organist of Trinity. The Bishop of New-York will preside. The addresses, it is expected, will be delivered by Rev. Drs. JOHN COTTON SMITH, HUGH MILLER THOMPSON and A. T. TWING.

BENJ. I. HAIGHT, Vice-Chairman.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av., Marble, Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, of superior workmanship, designes. Price-list on application.

KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. LISTER, ASTROLOGER, FROM Boston, can be consulted at No. 74 Lexington-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RICH POINT AIGUILLE AND APPLIQUE BLACK THREAD GUIPURE AND SPANISH LACES,

ALL WIDTHS, IN NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, CREPES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, to meet the Spring and Summer Fashions.

MILLER & GRANT.

NO. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

Will find it their interest to examine our
STOCK OF RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY,
BEST LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.

Edward Ridley & Son's,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
NEW-YORK,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
ESTABLISHED 1860.

Has the honor to inform the ladies of this City and vicinity that he has considerably increased his assortment of dress trimmings, frances, laces, embroideries, ribbons and small wares, and that the goods will be retailed lower than at any other store in New-York. No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ALBERT C. BAGE against THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of March, A. D. 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, a corporation duly organized, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March, 1873, and to prove the same parties to the above entitled suit; and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.

—Dated New-York, March 26, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held at the Chambers thereof in the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1872—Present Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—Albert C. Bage against the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—On reading and filing the foregoing petition of James Yereance, receiver of the above-named corporation, after hearing Richard C. Fellows, of counsel for said receiver: It is ordered that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty per centum of the debts of the above-named corporation which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed requiring all the creditors of the said Astor Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and *Commercial Advertiser*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Charles H. Farnam, a counselor of this Court, be, and he hereby is, appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, any matters referred to him; and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions, from time to time, as may be proper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Westchester County.—Robert P. Getty against Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 24 day of October, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1872. CHAS. H. FARNAM, Referee.

mh13-law6mW No. 52 Wall-street.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice.—ROBERT P. GETTY vs. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Richard C. Franklin, receiver in the above action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of William P. Dixon, attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and directed that said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered, that notice be given of this order published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times*, and *Commercial Advertiser*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered, that Charles H. Farnam, a counselor of this Court, be, and he hereby is, appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, any matters referred to him; and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions, from time to time, as may be proper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Westchester County.—Robert P. Getty against Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 24 day of October, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1872. CHAS. H. FARNAM, Referee.

mh13-law6mW No. 52 Wall-street.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPERior Court of the City of New-York, held at the Court-house, in the said City, on the 20th day of April, 1872. Present, Hon. William E. Curtis, Judge.—In the matter of the petition of LEILA S. MCKESSON, for the discharge of certain mortgages of record.—Upon the petition of Leila S. McKesson, dated April 12, 1872, from which it appears that she has an interest in certain lands and premises in the City of New-York, situated on Block No. 1, between Seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues, in said City, a part whereof are described in a certain mortgage, dated April 2, 1836, made by John E. Forbes to William Brown, to secure the payment of four thousand, six hundred and seventy-four dollars and interest, in five years from said date, and which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 211 of Mortgages, at page 259, on the 10th day of December, in the year 1836, that the said mortgages have each been duly paid, but have never been discharged of record; that the said mortgagee has been dead for more than five years; that administration was taken out on his estate in the year 1840 by the public administrator of the City of New-York, and that said mortgages have not nor has either of them been assigned. On motion of Messrs. Jacobus & Woodruff, attorneys for said petitioner, it is ordered, that all persons interested show cause before one of the Judges of this Court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Chambers, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of May, in the year 1872, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and the said mortgages and each of them be discharged of record. It is further ordered that this order be published twice in each week for three successive weeks in the New-York *Times* and in the New-York *Transcript*, two newspapers published in the City of New-York. WM. E. CURTIS, Judge.

SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, attorneys for petitioner, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC F. TYSEN, Plaintiff, against SARAH A. TYSEN, Jane L. Stail, widow, David J. Tysen and Elisa Tysen, his wife, Charles Tysen and Adaline Tysen, his wife, William H. Tysen and Elizabeth Tysen, his wife, Margaret Guyon and Henry Guyon, her husband, Adaline Abbot and James E. Abbot, her husband, and George W. Tysen, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the Town of Southfield in said county, on the 20th day of March, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in the Village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20, 1872.

ma27-law7wW* A. DE GROOT, plaintiff's attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000.—PARTNER WANTED, with the above amount, in a light manufacturing business. To a business man an opportunity to realize $5,000 per annum is offered. Business permanent and safe, and will bear investigation. Address J. A. P., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SPECIAL OR general partner with $20,000 in cash, to engage in a safe business in the vicinity of New-York, that will pay twenty-five per cent. on the investment; the best of reference will be given. Address Box No. 5,847 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC,
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, City or country; has unexceptionable references; understands her business perfectly in all its branches—boning, larding, meats, game, desserts, creams, jellies, &c. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to City or country; good references. Call at No. 156 East 44th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; will assist with washing or do all the washing for small family; is a thorough plain cook; good baker; has good references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress' situation by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; she is a thorough seamstress, can cut and fit, operate, dress hair and wait on a lady nicely, or travel as nurse; country or City. Apply at No. 226 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a Protestent woman; is competent to take a child from the monthly nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 870 5th-av., with whom she has lived six years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant nurse, who can take charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of grown children; references, ribbons and small wares, and that the goods will be retailed lower than at any other store in New-York. No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ALBERT C. BAGE against THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of March, A. D. 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, a corporation duly organized, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March, 1873, and to prove the same parties to the above entitled suit; and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.

—Dated New-York, March 26, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held at the Chambers thereof in the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1872—Present Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—Albert C. Bage

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WILLIAM TELL. (Italian Opera)—Mad. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Santley, Mr. Wachtel.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE IRON CHEST—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Pissey Mordaunt.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Martens Family. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—LALLA ROOKH—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Edith Challis.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE POWER OF LOVE—The Chapman Sisters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BLACK FRIDAY—Mr. J. W. Collier, Miss Lizzie Price.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—The Vokes Troupe. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE, No. 161.—EXHIBITION OF SELOUS' PAINTING OF JERUSALEM.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Fair in aid of the Homeopathic Surgical Hospital.

ROBINSON HALL.—RECITATION by Little Ollie Goldsmith.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MCEVOY'S HIBERNICON.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by 500 children.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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The character of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX received the following well-merited indorsement from Mr. GREELEY in 1868: "No part of this country but thrills at the name of SCHUYLER COLFAX. He is a New-York boy; a graduate of our common schools, when these schools were not so good as they are now. With his widowed mother he settled in the West, and then made a name for himself that is an assurance of victory." Mr. GREELEY'S opinion of Mr. COLFAX, we have no doubt, is precisely the same today that it was in 1868; but to give expression to it would be opposed to the one-term principle, and to his ideas of consistency in general.

Great disappointment is felt in this City and throughout the country, that Congress does not proceed with more promptness to the consideration of so much of the Tariff bill as involves the tax on tea and coffee. Merchants in large numbers, and representing immense interests, are protesting against delay, which is likely to be simply ruinous to many firms affected by the tax. Such a states of affairs cannot wisely be ignored by Congress. The parties injured are not confined to any party, and include those of opposing views in regard to the advisability of removing the duty. But they are all agreed that a decision, in one way or other, is an imperative duty on the part of Congress.

Our readers will find in the able letter of our special correspondent in Missouri, a faithful account of the origin and rise of the "Liberal Republican" movement in Missouri. It is the result of careful investigation by a skillful and intelligent observer, and is an important contribution to the political history of the day. While such an account must, from its nature, embrace much of a personal nature, we believe the letter is one which no candid inquirer into the tendencies of current political movements can afford to pass by.

We commend the short and exciting story of Mr. MCNALLY, Democratic inspector of primary elections, to the respectable Republicans who may be inclined to follow Mr. GREELEY to Cincinnati to enlist in a Liberal-Republican-Democratic reform. It affords a striking instance of what decent men have to face in intimate alliance with Democratic politicians. Mr. MCNALLY had ventured to declare the result of a primary to be in favor of Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, instead of JIM IRVING, the ex-bruiser of the New-York Assembly. He was rewarded for his temerity by being knocked down, kicked, pounded on the head, and finally shot in the breast, by a gang of IRVING'S backers. He can doubtless give valuable information to inquiring Republicans on the availability of Mr. FENTON'S Tammany friends as instruments of reform.

One source to which the "bolters" look for support is the South. Is it probable, however, that any loyal man at the South—any man who has property at stake there—would be willing to upset an Administration whose policy is known and fixed for the chance of what they might get from a faction which cannot agree on any given principle in the world? Is it probable that the negroes would play into the hands of their old "friends," the Democrats? We venture to say not. To have three Presidential tickets in the field would be bad for somebody, but we have full faith that the Republican *Party*, as distinguished from any faction within that party, would come out with flying colors.

The Legislature and the Judges.

It has been no secret for days past that a very large sum of money has been raised for the express purpose of bribing members of the Legislature to vote against the impeachment or conviction of the corrupt Judges. At first, the friends of these Judges believed that they could successfully work upon the cupidity of the Judiciary Committee. But their confidence in their power to dishonor Mr. PRINCE and his fellow-committeemen became shaken, and then they determined to fall back upon the Legislature itself. A fund amounting to very little less than *two hundred thousand dollars* has been raised—we are stating a sober *fact*—and placed in the hands of professional bribers—A. D. BARBER and another—for the purpose of securing votes against the impeachment of the Judges. There is also a rumor afloat of another fund, raised by TWEED and SWEENY, for the same object. BARBER and his comrade receive ten thousand dollars by way of commission, to start with. This is about the most profitable stoke of business they have done this year, for the Erie Ring has not been worth much, and the other Railroad Ring is not quite so liberal as it may perhaps be hereafter.

The public, no doubt, will be disgusted to learn that there is even a faint possibility of the incriminated Judges escaping by means of direct bribes to the "people's representatives." That, however, is the present prospect—and it is as well that the people should know it. If they are to be so disgracefully betrayed, at least let them be on the look-out for the men who are preparing to betray them. Nothing, we suppose, can be done to stop the already too-notorious A. D. BARBER in his disgraceful schemes. He has not a shred of character to lose,—he is among men what an abandoned woman is among the other sex—a creature lost to every sense of honor and shame. He thinks it quite a meritorious act to commit an offense which is regarded by every honest man with loathing and contempt. We may fairly hope, however, that should he succeed in his present scheme, there may be found some means of giving him a taste of State Prison life; for the circumstances under which he proposes to carry out his bribing commission are well known, and his guilt can be brought home to him without much difficulty. We hope the Attorney-General will keep his eye on this degraded being, and by some means or other drag him to the bar of justice. The time *must* come when the mere presence of such a go-between at Albany—his business being notoriously that of a professional briber—will be thought a disgrace, and when every decent man will be ashamed to speak with him.

But there are others beside BARBER concerned. It may not be possible to track the money directly from BARBER'S hands into the hands of any member of the Legislature; but the list of votes *against* impeachment will show who *took the money* quite as plainly as if all the world had been looking on when the shameful bargain was made. This is not one of those questions on which honest men entertain any doubts. If the Judiciary Committee recommend impeachment, there can only be one motive for any man voting *against* their recommendations—and that motive must be BARBER'S filthy bribes. He keeps a political house of ill-fame open at Albany, and the "spirit of the age" has not yet compelled him to close it, although it will come to that by-and-by. It may not always be possible to ascertain who goes in and out of his immoral den, but his customers leave their tracks in the voting lists. We ask the public to look out carefully for the votes on the recommendations of the Judiciary Committee, and to set down—as they may safely do—every man as bribed who casts a vote for the protection of the Judges. After that, we will do our part toward keeping their names posted in such a place as that every man may see them. They may get their money, but before a year is over they will wish they had cut off their right hands, rather than taken it. In these days it is a perilous thing for any man to insult the whole community, and to take money for betraying it before its very face. We advise every member of the Legislature who values his own good name, or the good name of his children, to keep beyond BARBER'S reach. Money is not everything in this world. TWEED'S money, or SWEENY'S, or FISK'S, did not turn out to be equal to a pure reputation or an honest name. We entreat members of the Legislature, however poor they may be, to lay this lesson to heart. They cannot possibly envy the character of the scoundrel, ORANGE S. WINANS. But their fate will be far worse than his, if they take any part of the $200,000 which has been given to BARBER & Co., in order that they may be bought up.

Model Reformers.

The advocates of the Cincinnati movement in this State profess to be very earnest reformers. Their organ in the Metropolis constantly presents the movement as an extension of the splendid work undertaken in this City within the past year, and now in the process of completion. Is it too much to ask of the people to look back a few months, and see where these gentlemen now so loud in their professions for reform stood with reference to the model they profess to have chosen? Is it unfair to recall the history of that memorable struggle, not yet fully ended, in order to judge of their present pretensions by the record they have made for themselves? In doing so we shall confine ourselves to facts perfectly well-known concerning which error or misrepresentation is impossible.

In the first place, it will be remembered that the politicians who now seek to draw a parallel between the National Government and Tammany only entered the fight against the latter at the eleventh hour, when it was no longer safe to defy the popular indignation; and in the next place, that when they had reluctantly enlisted, their action was but half-hearted, and calculated as much to help as to hurt the common foe. Although now ready to assail the character of the President and that of those who are friendly to him on the flimsiest grounds, they demanded the most explicit and comprehensive proof before they would recognize the least suspicion of wrong in the Tammany leaders. Every one will remember how Mayor HALL was shielded by them. He was always held up to the public as an officer concerning whom no corruption had been proven. The mere insinuation of a malignant and vindictive Senator is accepted as basis for the most cruel assaults on the character of Gen. GRANT, but the most convincing circumstantial evidence could not shake their faith in OAKEY HALL. The Mayor was notoriously implicated in the City frauds from the beginning. He helped concoct them, drew up the laws under which the people's money was stolen, appointed the officers to teal it, denied their guilt when accused, excused them when they were proven guilty, covered their tracks when they were pursued, and when they were driven from office filled their places, where he could, with men like VAN NORT and PALMER, of their own selection. But these fastidious reformers could see nothing very bad in all this, and never ceased to protest that no money had ever been traced to the pockets of the Mayor. SWEENY was treated with even greater tenderness, and if his "towering spirit" was accidentally offended by harsh epithets, an apology was promptly offered. HANK SMITH was extolled in like manner, and the corrupt and dangerous connivance of the Tammany-Fenton Police Commissioners in schemes of violence at Syracuse, and in the manipulation of the force to bully voters into the support of BRADLEY and others for the Senate was allowed to pass in silence. The gentlemen who are so agonized over the condition of the civil service looked on with cynical indifference, while the most responsible executive trust in the Municipal Government—that of the Police—was continually betrayed to serve the ends of Tammany.

Suddenly they discovered that the game was up. The Ring was broken. HALL was clinging desperately to his precarious office. HANK SMITH was exposed as a faithless bank officer. The Legislature, slowly yielding to the tremendous pressure of popular sentiment, was giving signs of enacting an adequate Reform charter. It was becoming evident that the people were animated with a feeling that could not be suppressed. The fountains of patronage that had so long supplied the needy Fentonites were drying up, and could not long be relied on. What was to be done?

At this alarming juncture it occurred to them that they might divert the popular feeling which they could no longer defy or ignore. They would get up a game of reform for themselves, and seek to play it with such energy and adroitness that the country would think they were sincere, and so overlook the unfortunate record they had made in the Tammany business. So they loosed their dogs on the Administration. They took up the insinuations started by SCHURZ in the United States Senate, and repeated them in every form that ingenuity unchecked by justice could suggest. They egged on the appointment of a dozen investigating committees. Before these they rallied all their force of displaced public servants, disappointed office-seekers, plotting ward politicians and vindictive scandal-mongers. What have they made from them? Have they touched the personal character of the President whom they so wantonly maligned? Have they involved either of the gentlemen, aids to Gen. GRANT, whom they made the butt of their pitiless libels? Have they succeeded in establishing the faintest shadow of resemblance between the character of the National Government and that of the Tammany Ring, which always received from them such gentle and respectful treatment? We ask all reasonable men to look at the facts, and make up their own minds.

And now these zealous reformers, who had to be dragooned into even a nominal opposition to Tammany, propose to get up a coalition with the Democratic leaders to defeat the Republican Party in the Presidential election. They are seeking allies in reform worthy of their own pretensions in that direction. When apologists of Tammany become the confederates of the Democratic Party in the nation, the people will know what to expect from their joint virtue and their common zeal for reformation.

We find no fault with the motives of any man who goes to Cincinnati with a definite and sincere purpose to accomplish a definite change of policy in the National Government. We can respect those who believe that the shortest path to revenue reform, or amnesty, or civil service reform lies in that direction, though we perceive them to be wofully mistaken. But what shall we say of the men who have concocted the movement with an utter detestation of revenue reform, with perfect indifference for amnesty, and with a standard of civil service reform that tolerates Tammany and contemplates the satisfaction of their own boundless greed for patronage and power? What shall we say of Cincinnati reformers like Senator FENTON and HORACE GREELEY and BEN. MANIERRE.

The Carlist Rising.

The pretender who seems to be preparing for an entry into Spain is the third Don CARLOS that the century has seen. The first was the younger brother of FERDINAND VII. who became King by the abdication of CHARLES IV., in 1808. During the Peninsular war, the first Don CARLOS shared the captivity of his family, and remained heir-presumptive to the throne from the date of the restoration of FERDINAND VII., in 1814, until the enactment of the "pragmatic sanction" in 1830. The act known under this title followed the marriage of FERDINAND with MARIA CHRISTINA, and the effect was to abolish the salique law prohibiting the succession of females to the Crown, which the BOURBONS had introduced into Spain. The Ex-Queen ISABELLA was born in the same year as the salique law was repealed, and on the death of her father, in 1833, she took the place formerly occupied by Don CARLOS as heir-presumptive to the throne. The priests had extracted from FERDINAND VII., while on his death-bed, the annulment of the pragmatic sanction, but in an interval of clearer consciousness he withdrew this and re-established his daughter's rights. Don CARLOS maintained, nevertheless, that he was the legitimate successor of the late King and took the title of CHARLES V. In 1834 he appeared in arms, or rather instigated his adherents to do so, against the Dowager-Regent. For five years Spain was the prey of civil war, till the treason of one of his Generals forced Don CARLOS to abandon a struggle in which he had never risked his own person and never directed a single important movement.

ISABELLA II., then a girl of thirteen, was elevated to the throne in 1843, and in 1845 Don CARLOS transferred all his rights in the succession to his son, the Count of MONTEMOLIN. The first Don CARLOS died in 1855; the second made his first bid for the support of his Spanish adherents in 1860. On April 3 of that year Gen. ORTEGA, Governor of the Balearic Isles, landed at Tortosa, in Valentia, with three thousand men, and declared the Count MONTEMOLIN King, under the title of CHARLES VI. The troops objected, however, to commit themselves to this harebrained enterprise, and CHARLES VI., along with his brother FERDINAND, were shortly afterward arrested, and compelled to renounce all claim to the throne. The original Don CARLOS had a third son called JUAN. He took advantage of the renunciation of his brothers to assert his right to the Spanish Crown, but they having got safely to Cologne, withdrew their disclaimer and re-established their rights in all their integrity.

"CHARLES VI." died in 1861. The inheritor of his pretensions, who has now been proclaimed by the aid of sundry ignorant priests, and still more ignorant peasants, under the title of "CHARLES VII.," seems to be a young man of twenty-four. If he has escaped the hereditary imbecility of his family, it is clear that he inherits all their claims upon the support of the most bigoted section of the Church. The first Don CARLOS was the champion of the inquisition and the ally of the Jesuits. The latest bearer of the name appears on the scene under the rallying cry of "death to the Liberals." Distracted as Spain is by contending political factions, we can hardly suppose that the latest rising of the Carlists will prove anything more than a mere armed riot of the mountaineers in favor of a family to whom their devotion appears as hard to kill as was that of the Scottish Highlanders to the STUARTS. Between the BOURBON and the STUART pretenders there seems but little to choose, though if anything, the balance of respectability remains with the latter.

A Cure for a Heart-Ache.

Some ten days ago there died in San Francisco one of the most singular residents of the Pacific Slope. His name was WILLIAM HEWER, and he was English by birth, and a surgeon by profession. The Golden City has long been known as a kind of Mecca for eccentric people; but of all the oddities who have ever found their way thither, Dr. HEWER was perhaps the most remarkable. He was *Timon* and *Shylock* and KOTZEBUE'S *Stranger* rolled into one. For fourteen years, no living soul had been allowed to enter the room he occupied. In it he apparently lived a life of abject poverty; and in it were found, after his death, cash and securities to the extent of thousands, besides a rich store of precious gems.

This strange man was born at Exeter, England, in 1788. He studied medicine, and got his degree from the Royal College of Surgery, Edinburgh, in 1810. Soon after, he obtained a commission in an artillery regiment. He was a man of fine powers; delicate imagination, warm sympathies, and keen sensitiveness endowed him with the susceptibility both to pleasure and pain, common to the possessors of such qualities, and which makes the issue of their lives so critically doubtful. HEWER fell in love with a beautiful girl, who at first returned his passion, but who seems to have been as capricious as she was fair. A few years of happiness followed, and then came bitter sorrow. Mrs HEWER went off with a "friend" of her husband's, an officer in the same regiment, and the husband was never thereafter the same man. He became a misanthrope and a wanderer on the face of the earth. Withdrawing from society, he lived for the most part in gloomy seclusion, enlivened at times by outbreaks of furious revelry. Only one thing besides drink alone appeared to have charms for him; and that was to ship as surgeon on vessels bound for long passages. It was in this way that he came to San Francisco. He arrived there in the *Ajincourt* just after the time of Capt. SUTTER'S memorable discovery, and when the whole Western world was aglow with the rage for gold.

The current passion of the hour took possession of HEWER, and thenceforth never left him. The vacant place in his heart was ever after filled by an almost insane avarice. He began to lend money for usury on diamonds, watches, and other valuables, and he hoarded up his treasures with the jealous cunning of a magpie. Virtually he became a pawnbroker, although he disdained the appellation, and would haughtily resent its being applied. When stray Englishmen of education turned up in San Francisco, the recluse would sometimes emerge from his den, and embark with them in frantic orgies that neither age nor shame ever restrained. When thus excited, he would occasionally exhibit huge diamonds and pearls, Yerba River gold of the finest quality, and strange old-fashioned jewels. In these accumulations he took the greatest pride, and although it was notorious that he possessed them, oddly enough he was never robbed. Probably he took unusual precautions to guard his property, and, in truth, quite a magazine of arms was found in his room at the last.

The scene in that room when HEWER'S body was discovered would make a terrible and impressive subject for a painter. The old man's body, clothed in quaint, parti-colored rags, was found bent backward over an old chair—the dead eyes open and staring upward, the white hair sweeping the ground. He had been gloating over a box of trinkets, and there was a burnt-out lamp by its side. All around was a strange medley of filth and finery. Broken spittoons and rich bits of carpets, dried herrings and diamonds; pieces of old brass and iron, and silver-plate emblazoned with armorial bearings; strings of onions and of pearls, beer bottles and Etruscan vases, pawn-tickets, commissions, uniforms, and foul platters were all mingled in wild confusion. Besides all these, there was one oil-picture—that of a young and lovely woman—she, no doubt, who was the original cause of all this wreck and waste—the sign and token of a perverted nature, a crushed heart, and a broken life.

A French View of Railway Accidents.

It really begins to look as though the time were fast approaching when railway and steam-boat officials will be everywhere held to a strict accountability for the lives committed to their care. Many months since, we recorded the exemplary punishment meted out to a South American railway manager, who will doubtless learn, in the course of a long term of imprisonment, the inexpediency of permitting accidents on his road in the future. Lately, this admirable precedent has been followed up and confirmed in France. The Lyons Railway, during last September, was the scene of an accident which caused the deaths of nine persons, and was found to have been caused by the breaking of an axle-tree, while the train was going at a high rate of speed. It is a theory of the French law, as it should be of all laws, that there are no such things as unavoidable railway accidents, or, at least, that the burden of proof should rest, in all cases, on the person presumably to blame, to show that the mishap was not to be prevented by human foresight or care. In obedience to this admirable provision, M. AUDIBERT, the traffic manager of the road, was cited before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, at Sens, to explain why he should not be held worthy of punishment for suffering one of his axle-trees to break. It was shown that such accidents were by no means uncommon on the road, 220 having occurred in 1869, and after repeated warnings and promises of amendment on the part of M. AUDIBERT, twenty-four such fractures had taken place in four months of last year. M. AUDIBERT was indicted for homicide by imprudence, and although through a technical defect in the law the gravest part of the charge failed, he was still condemned to pay a fine of three thousand francs, and to suffer a month's imprisonment.

These are steps in the right direction. Individual responsibility strictly enforced can alone secure a moderate degree of safety against the manifold risks of modern travel. Mulcting companies in damages may indeed make them more careful in selecting proper agents, and in holding them to a thorough performance of their duties. But people on whose vigilance and attention human life is constantly depending, must be made to feel that negligence will involve graver consequences than the mere loss of a situation; that they must render an account not only to their employers, but to society and to the law. They must be made to feel that for every accident some one is to blame, to be found out, and to be punished. This principle once thoroughly understood and acted on—and no where is it more necessary than with us—we may not, indeed, have put beyond us all danger of such pitiable disasters as that of the *Oceanus* the other day, of the constantly recurring slaughters on rail or river that almost daily shock us, but we shall have certainly very appreciably diminished the risks. What is better we shall, as a community, have relieved ourselves from that share of responsibility for these massacres which must attach to every society where recklessness and inefficiency are stimulated to disaster by supine neglect or languid enforcement of obvious law. It is not alone the careless watchman or the drunken engineer who is to blame for the accident that may cost a score of lives, but the public which has failed to prove to these faithless servants that their neglected duty will be punished as a crime.

MINOR TOPICS.

In our law reports today will be found a case of very considerable interest to all engaged in commercial pursuits. The title of the case is *The National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee vs. David Dows et al.*, and its conclusions will come like a legal revelation to people who are accustomed to believe that a bill of lading will hold property against the claim of the true owner.

The Democratic papers continue to assert that HERMANN ROSTER, editor of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, of Chicago, and one of the most influential German journalists in the United States, has joined the "Liberal Republicans." Mr. RASTER is, on the contrary, bitterly opposed to the Schurz-Trumbull movement, and publishes every day able articles against it.

It has been represented that the people of Cincinnati, without distinction of party, are making the most liberal preparations for the reception of the delegates to the May Convention. There must be some mistake about this, for at the last meeting of the Committee of Arrangements it was plaintively reported that only one-fourth of the sum of ten thousand dollars, which had been appropriated for the reception of the delegates, had been collected, and that subscriptions were coming in very slowly.

The Cincinnati *Courier*, the organ of the German "Liberal Republicans" in that City, and every other German paper in the West which supports the sorehead movement, demands that the Cincinnati Convention, above all things, should emphatically declare for Free Trade, and they refer to the fact that HORACE GREELEY has come out for a revenue tariff as an encouraging indication of the course which the Convention will pursue in regard to that question.

Now, this is really too absurd. Here is a man who dies in New-Jersey, and the telegraph attempts to define him as "the owner of a building in which Gen. WASHINGTON had his headquarters." There is no American schoolboy who has not known one or more men who lived in a house that had been Gen. WASHINGTON'S head-quarters. The General had more headquarters during his service in the field than any other General of ancient or modern times. It appears to have been his habit to visit every pleasant locality in the country, and immediately build a house as his head-quarters. He must have built them, for there are more "headquarters of WASHINGTON" now in existence than there were houses standing in the country at the time of the Declaration of Independence. This being the fact, it is a very dreary joke for the telegraph to describe a man as the "owner of the house in which Gen. WASHINGTON had his head-quarters." If this report were true, Gen. WASHINGTON must have owned more houses than the ASTORS, VANDERBILT and STEWART combined.

It is a curious fact that more people are run over on double-track roads than on single track ones. The person who, walking on one track, sees a train approaching and steps over to the other track only to be instantly struck by another train, is heard of almost daily. He performed this feat on Thursday night, near Elmira, and was immediately killed. Now, it is a wretched piece of folly for any one to walk on a railway track, but it is inconceivably stupid for the person who wants to avoid a train on one track to deliberately step on the other track without looking to see if there is a train approaching. It would seem to be a very simple thing either to look before wantonly walking into danger, or else to step off the line and out of the way of all possible trains. However, people who will walk on railway tracks cannot be expected to listen to reason, or to voluntarily conduct themselves like reasonable beings.

At the inquest held on Tuesday on the body of one of the men killed by the recent explosion on board the tug-boat *Davenport* at Jersey City, the owner testified that the Government inspector, who some time since certified that the boiler was in good condition, did not test the inside of the boiler. According to the witness, no Government inspector ever does enter a boiler, though without an examination of its interior, nothing can really be known of its condition. If this be true, the inspectors are criminally negligent, and the reason why boilers having proper certificates explode without any assignable cause, is evident. The inspector is understood to ascertain the exact condition of every boiler which he inspects. If, through laziness, he declines to make a thorough inspection, but contents himself with the cold-water test, his certificate is of little value. If we are to have a new law in regard to steam-boilers, let it also specify the exact nature of an inspector's duties, so that henceforth nothing but willful negligence will render an official inspection worthless.

It is announced that another new club, to be composed chiefly of literary men and artists, is to be formed in this City. If so its fate can easily be predicted. Like the Century Club, and the Lotos Club, it will begin well, and end by taking in so many members not connected with literature and art, that its original purpose will be lost sight of. The managers of this organization forget that while most literary men are occupied in the evenings, business men are then at leisure, and that in a club composed equally of these two elements, two business men for every one literary man will be found at the club-house in the evening. The former will thus form a practical majority of the club, and can easily take its control into their hands. If the new club desires to avoid the fate of the Century, the Lotos, and the Garrick and Junior Garrick clubs of London, it must restrict its membership to gentlemen belonging to the two professions in question. As it manifests no intention of so doing, its founders will find that in a year's time it will wholly have lost its distinctive character. It may, however, be none the worse as a club on that account—literary men not being particularly interesting people.

Designations of the General Order Warehouses by the Steam-Ship Companies.

The United States bonded stores in Hoboken, generally known as the Hoboken Stores, which have recently been newly bonded and transferred to W. W. SHIPPEN & Co., have been designated as their General Order stores, by OELRICHS & Co., of the German line of steamers, and also by the company for which KUNHARDT & Co. are agents. The letters making the designations were received yesterday by the Collector.

The following is a complete list of the General Order warehouses that have been designated by the various European steam-ship lines entering this port, in compliance with the permission granted their agents by the Collector: By the Cunard line, Jersey City Stores; by the White Star line, Nos. 393 and 395 Greenwich-street; by the North German Lloyd line, Hoboken Stores; by the Bremen line, Hoboken Stores; by the Hamburg-American Packet line, Hoboken Stores; by the Anchor line, Nos. 114 and 148 Washington-street; by the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, Nos. 30 and 31 West-street; by the Inman line, Leroy and West streets; by the Liverpool and Great Western line, Leroy and West streets; by the National line, Leroy and West streets; by the General Transatlantic line, Leroy and West streets. Except in these cases, unclaimed goods are sent to the regular district warehouses designated by the Collector.

THE COLORED CONFERENCE.

Intemperance and Gambling Denounced—An Excited Dicussion on Newspaper Reports—Debate on the Next Place of Meeting.

The African M. E. Zion Church Connection Conference reassembled at 9 A. M. yesterday, Bishop CLINTON presiding. A resolution indorsing the action of the Committee in charge of the interests of Toussiant L'Overture College (colored) was amended by the addition of the words "and give it our aid and support," and adopted.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, It becomes the duty of the Church to take high grounds on the side of virtue, and both publicly and privately, to attack sin of every description; and,

Whereas, Among the evils against which we are compelled to fight are rum, Sabbath-breaking and policy-playing, which bring poverty, dishonesty and misery among our people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as ministers of Christ, use every effort to destroy these great evils, and drive them from our midst, by preaching, advising, and every other available means to exterminate them and destroy their influence.

ANTHONY JACKSON, JOHN W. SMITH and W. H. PURNELL were admitted to the Conference on probation. JOHN W. SMITH, delegate from Newburg, was admitted, and FLOYD MILLS, on probation, was received into full membership. A resolution indorsing the action of Elder THOMPSON, in matters relating to the Hudson City Church, was adopted. A recess was then taken.

During the morning session Mr. SMITH, of Troy, arose in an excited manner and said that he held in his hand a report of the proceedings of the day before published in a daily newspaper which was totally false. He wanted action taken with regard to the admission of newspaper reporters. The man who wrote the report sat in front of him. It would seem that the reporter just came in to make fun of the Conference. The speaker was tired of it. (The report was read by request of the Bishop.) Mr. SMITH characterized that portion which gave his own words as willfully and maliciously false, and dwelt with bitterness upon those parts which described his personal appearance.

Mr. DECKER said that the report as it appeared to him described what had occurred. He was opposed to the exclusion of reporters.

Mr. SMITH again took the floor amid cries of "order," "sit down," &c. He protested that he never said what had been attributed to him, and that he would have the satisfaction of a libel suit against the paper. Bishop CLINTON reprimanded the member for losing his temper, and said that there was often a want of dignity in the proceedings, and an exposure was sometimes a good thing.

The session was reopened at 2 P. M., Bishop CLINTON taking the chair. The action of the preceding Conference in the case of Elder SIMMONS, was rescinded by resolution, and he was placed on the list of supernumeraries.

A circular, published and signed by Bishop S. T. JONES, (African Methodist,) was read and caused considerable discussion. The circular calls for a meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal General Conference in New-York May 1, 1872. It alleges that some of the elders, ministers and members of the African M. E. Church, in conjunction with the *Zion Quarterly Advocate*, have misled the African Methodists by directing them to meet in Charlotte, N. C., June 19, 1872. The General Conference, when it adjourned in Washington, D. C., 1868, Bishop JONES says, did so to meet in New-York. There are grave reasons for meeting in New-York May 1. It is the time and place fixed by the Conference and the time and place fixed for Commissioners from this Church to treat with Commissioners of the M. E. Church relative to an union. Those who meet in New-York, he says, will constitute the only legal Conference.

In conclusion, the Bishop says in his circular, referring to the feeling against the Union, "Let us meet the General Conference in Brooklyn."

After the reading of the pamphlet, several members spoke upon the subject, and Elder BASLEY, of the Baltimore Conference, at considerable length.

The general feeling from the discussion seemed to be one inimical to union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that Bishop JONES was covertly endeavoring to force the African Church into the connection.

The following resolution was offered, and laid on the table:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that Bishop S. T. JONES, by his articles published in the *National Progress* and also in his circular, has adopted a course of conduct unbecoming a minister of Christ and a preacher of peace, and has by this course dishonored the office to which he has been elevated by the language he has used toward his brethren who occupy a similar position.

A Committee of five were appointed to carefully consider Bishop JONES' circular, and prepare a reply to it for the action of the Conference. The session then adjourned.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Report of the Custom-House Committee Adopted—A Singular Amendment Lost.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday held a special meeting for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed to cooperate with the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment in investigating the affairs of the Custom-house, the essential portions of which report were given in yesterday's TIMES. The President, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, was in the chair.

After Mr. F. A. CONKLIN, Chairman of the Committee, had presented the report, he urged the introduction of a portion which the Committee had decided to strike out. It is as follows:

"The Committee are aware that many of the irregularities, difficulties and instances of favoritism complained of in respect to the Custom-house at New-York arise from the fact that the matter is complicated and to a degree corrupted by its connection with the political system of the country as heretofore affected by the mode of administering the Executive patronage. The Committee address themselves to this subject merely as merchants. * * * The Legislature at Washington and the thinking public everywhere are conscious of these evils, and are as competent as any whom this Committee represents to devise and apply the remedy. * * * It has come to pass that the chief control has been diverted to the Executive branch of the Government, through the vast number of adherents of the dominant party which it is allowed to separate from the people at large, and provide support for from the public Treasury. It is known to the Chamber how far this detention of forces in the body politic affects the administration of affairs in the Custom-houses of the country, and especially that at New-York. The Committee, however, do not deem it becoming to introduce considerations to reach beyond the subject which has been referred to them. * * * The New-York Custom-house patronage, as it is called, has come to be understood as the reward and prey of the triumphant party in the country at large. Upon that Custom-house politicians quarter their adherents, men to whom they are indebted for present position, or to whom they look for aid in the struggle for higher honors. Many who, by industrious industry come to reputable standing in the localities where they have resided, connecting themselves with politics, are led to believe that if they can attain a position in the Custom-house, they are in the way to competence and political consideration. How delusive this anticipation the sequel shows. On taking up their residence in the City, the cost of living is found far greater than they expected; they become needy, ready to receive bribes from those they are able to aid in public business. Thus he who is willing to facilitate his way through the Custom-house by irregular and unwarrantable gifts and douceurs, has not long to seek to find those who are willing to receive them. Bribery accordingly secures dispatch in the affairs of those content to deal in it, and the honorable and upright merchant finds his place in the sequence of business postponed through venal preferences. * * It is not to the party nor in power that while deploring these evils we would impute the sole responsibility for their origin and continuance. It was long before the last three terms of administration of the federal Government that abuses were notorious in the New-York Custom-house; that its patronage was improperly used to affect the politics of the country, and that it was made an almshouse for the refuge and support of the favorites of powerful members of the party dominant at Washington. * * * But let whatever party be in power, the truth is evident, that there will be no substantial reform in the Custom-house, unless the employment of each and every person there be put upon the same basis as the employment of assistants in merchants' counting-rooms, for example, or any other service where efficiency and integrity are requisite."

The amendment was lost and the report adopted as it stood, a debate springing up as to the propriety of Mr. CONKLIN'S amendment, the Chairman thinking that parliamentary etiquette would require that Mr. CONKLIN should not offer a report and then an "amendment" embodying his own views, which had been stricken out.

Tableaux at Harlem.

An entertainment for the benefit of the organ fund of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, was given last evening, in the Sunday-school building, on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, under the direction of Mr. GEO. B. BARTLETT, of Boston. The programme consisted of a series of tableaux, illustrated ballads, and statuary groups. The representations were gotten up with much taste, and were very effective; they followed each other in quick succession, and elicited constant and hearty applause from an audience which quite filled the hall. "The Voyage of Life," "The French Revolution," and "Washing Day"—judging

TAMMANY RAMPANT.

Desperate and Sanguinary Assault on a Primary Inspector.

A Tilden Man Attacked by the Jimmy Irving Gang—Owen Geoghegan, John O'Connell and John Hennessey at Their Bloody Work—Arrest of Two.

A fracas occurred yesterday afternoon in front of Tammany Hall, in East Fourteenth-street, which it is feared may result in the death of the person attacked. It appears that for some weeks the Tammanyites of the Sixteenth Assembly District, which consists of the greater portion of the Eighteenth Ward, have been in a ferment, owing to the new enrollment of the Tammany voters in that district. At the recent primary election in the district, held at the order of the Committee of Seven appointed for the reorganization of the party, two tickets were claimed to be elected, one headed by Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and the other by JAMES IRVING, an ex-member of the Assembly, who, it will be remembered, was recently on trial in the United States Court for an assault on a United States Deputy Marshal. When the contestants came up before the Committee for Reorganization, the election in the Sixteenth District was declared void, and the Committee ordered a new enrollment. This decision infuriated the "Jimmy" Irving faction, and they vowed vengence against the adherents of the Tilden wing of the party. According to the orders of the Committee, the enrollment of Tammany voters in the district proceeded on Friday and Saturday, and it was conclusively shown that the Tilden faction had secured more than a majority of the names enrolled, thus securing the election of a "Tilden" ticket at the primary election, which was to have been held today. The Irving party finding that they would be beaten on a vote, at once entered a protest against the enrollment, which they claimed to be fraudulent, and asserted that the lists contained the names of a great many persons who did not live in the district. The protest was received by the Committee, and as there was a contest of a similar nature in the Third Assembly District, the Committee determined to hold a session yesterday afternoon to hear the testimony in the contested cases. The session of the Committee was held in Tammany Hall, and, as might be expected, attracted a large assemblage of Tammany ward politicians and roughs. Among those who crowded about the entrance to Tammany Hall were OWEN GEOGHEGAN, a notorious bruiser and brawler, who keeps a liquor-store at No. 254 Avenue B; JOHN HENNESSEY, alias "The Clipper," and JOHN O'CONNELL, alias "The Coach," also well-known ruffians, and adherents of JIMMY IRVING, who were there with the evident purpose of intimidating those of the Tilden wing of the faction who should make their appearance before the Committee. The proceedings before the Committee were progressing very quietly until about a quarter after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when MICHAEL MCNALLY, of No. 437 East Sixteenth-street, who had been an inspector at the primary election held on Friday and Saturday, and was known to be in the interest of the "Tilden" wing, approached the entrance to Tammany Hall, and was about passing into the building, having been summoned to appear before the Committee. He was there met by GEOGHEGAN, O'CONNELL and HENNESSEY. Before a word passed between the party, HENNESSEY struck MCNALLY a violent blow in the face, and knocked him down. GEOGHEGAN then gave him a violent kick in the side, and MCNALLY sprawling into the gutter in front of the building. While prostrate in the gutter, HENNESSEY and O'CONNELL sprang upon him, and O'CONNELL held MCNALLY while HENNESSEY pounded his head with the butt end of a pistol, inflicting terrible injuries. When he was released, MCNALLY sprang to his feet, and with the blood streaming from his face ran across to the south side of the street and toward Third-avenue. Finding that his assailants, not satisfied with the injuries they had inflicted, were pursuing him, MCNALLY turned at bay and drew a pistol to defend himself. O'CONNELL and GEOGHEGAN with several of their adherents thereupon opened fire on MCNALLY, and no less than seven shots were discharged at him. One of the bullets struck him in the left breast and passed through his two coats, vest and shirts, and caused a severe wound. During the fusilade HENNESSEY attempted several times to fire upon MCNALLY, but owing to his beating the victim over the head with the weapon, the hammer was so bent that he was unable to discharge it. Detective LIEUTENANT, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who happened to be in the neighborhood at the time, was attracted by reports of the pistols, and hurried to the scene. At his appearance the cowardly assailants fled, but the officer pursued and arrested HENNESSEY, and marched him off to the East Twenty-second-street Police Station. In the meantime, Mr. A. E. GEORGI, a plumber, doing business in Third-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, took charge of the wounded man, who had sunk to the pavement exhausted from loss of blood, and with the assistance of Officer DINSMORE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, conveyed him to the Station-house. Police Surgeons PURDY and MACLAY were telegraphed for and were promptly on hand, when they attended the wounded man. The doctors found that the wound in the breast, though severe, is not of a serious nature, the bullet having struck one of his ribs and glanced off. The very severe contusion was found on the right hip, where he was kicked by GEOGHEGAN, and there were several severe bruises and abrasions about the body. The injuries to his head, which were inflicted by HENNESSEY, are considered the most dangerous, as it is feared his skull is fractured—in which case a fatal result may be expected. After his wounds had been dressed, an ambulance was telegraphed for, and MCNALLY duly removed to Bellevue Hospital. Before leaving the Station-house MCNALLY positively identified HENNESSEY as the man who had first assaulted him, and had beat him about the head with the pistol. He also informed Capt. CAMERON that both O'CONNELL and GEOGHEGAN had fired upon him, and that O'CONNELL was the man who shot him.

Capt. CAMERON ordered HENNESSEY to be locked up in a cell, and dispatched officers in search of GEOGHEGAN and O'CONNELL, both of whom are well known to the Police of his command. A posse of Police were also sent to Tammany Hall, and on their arrival there they dispersed the crowd of excited ruffians who had gathered in front of the building. It was found that owing to the disturbance the Committee became alarmed and had adjourned, having decided to postpone the primary election which was to have taken place today.

Shortly before 6 o'clock GEOGHEGAN was arrested by Officer BRUTON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and accommodated with a cell at the Police Station. Up to a late hour last night O'CONNELL was still at large, and is supposed to have taken refuge in the Eighth Ward. The Police were still in search of him when we went to press.

GEOGHEGAN is a *ci-devant* prize-fighter, and has been prominent in innumerable brawls and shooting affrays in this City. He has been frequently arrested, but owing to Tammany influence has succeeded in escaping just punishment. He was jointly indicted with "JIMMY" IRVING for the brutal and deadly assault on Deputy Marshal DOWLEY, but has not yet been tried. DOWLEY was in the act of arresting GEOGHEGAN, when he was beaten almost to death. A warrant is also in existence against him for repeating at the Fall election of 1871.

O'CONNELL alias "Coach" is also a notorious ruffian. He was concerned in the murder of Patrolman GEO. W. DURYEE, of the Nineteenth Precinct, on May 16, 1864, at Jones' Wood. He was in company with "MIGE" CAHILL, while acting in a disorderly manner, for which Officer DURYEE arrested him. CAHILL ordered the officer to release his friend, and for not complying with this demand, CAHILL shot the Policeman through the head, killing him instantly. CAHILL fled at the time, but was subsequently arrested in Columbus, Ohio, by Capt. CAMERON, was convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for life. O'CONNELL, however, escaped scot free. Since that time he has been a common brawler and fighter, and has frequently been in the hands of the Police for disturbing the public peace.

The prisoners will be arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court today for examination.

Search for an Absconding Teller of the Bank of Ireland.

About the 1st of the present month Superintendent KELSO received a cable telegram from Mr. PETER DU BEDAT, Secretary of the Bank of Ireland, at Limerick, stating that GEO. CHARLES FLEURY, teller in the bank, had absconded, taking with him a large sum of money, supposed to amount to between £30,000 and £50,000. FLEURY left Limerick Junction on the Dublin train on Saturday night, the 30th ult., and since that time no trace of him has been obtained. His disappearance was not known until Monday, thus giving the fugitive thirty-six hours the start. As it was supposed that FLEURY had taken steamer for this port, the matter was placed in the hands of Capt. IRVING, of the Central Detective Office, and by his orders every incoming steamer has been boarded and searched, but no trace of the fugitive has been discovered. Circulars, with photographs of the man, have been sent to all principal cities in the United States and Canada, and a reward of £800 is offered for his apprehension. The following is an accurate description of the fugitive teller:

Aged twenty-five or twenty-six, five feet six inches in height, stout build, light brown hair, cut close; mustache, slightly pointed; round, fat face, good expression and good teeth, walks quickly, with slight swagger; generally wears light tweed suit; strong thick limbs.

The detectives are under the impression that he did not come to this country, or they would have been able to find some trace of him.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS COURT.

Argument Before Judge Brady—The General Jail Delivery Still Delayed.

The case of the 250 prisoners alleged to have been unlawfully convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, which has been frequently adjourned, came on for argument in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge BRADY, yesterday.

Mr. HOWE, who appeared for the prisoners, said he would argue the motion for their discharge on the assumption that they were convicted before two Judges. If he succeeded in convincing the Court that such a conviction was unlawful, under the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Huber case, his argument would fully cover those cases where the conviction was before but one Judge. Mr. HOWE recited the various statutes bearing on the Court of Special Sessions and then said that there was another question growing out of these cases, which had not been presented at the Court of Appeals. These Police Magistrates were elevated by the people simply as Police Magistrates, who, as such, had power simply to hear examinations, and as the result thereof, either discharge, commit for trial, or hold to bail, and the act of the Legislature conferring on these Magistrates the power to condemn and sentence prisoners brought before them, took away the citizens' right of trial by jury, was guaranteed by the provisions of the Constitution, and was, therefore, null and void.

District-Attorney GARVIN, after referring generally to the disaster which would ensue to the community from the sweeping discharge of these prisoners, argued that the decision in the Hubér case governed that case only, and could not apply to other cases—those now before the Court—in which an appeal had not been taken. This Court, before whom these prisoners were tried, was, in the language of the decisions, a *de facto* Court. There was no question that they were duly elected Justices, unlike a citizen who might assume the office and authority of a Police Justice. In the latter case the conviction would be clearly without color of authority and void. Mr. GARVIN then cited a number of decisions to the effect that the acts of a *de facto* Judge, as well as those of any other *de facto* public officer, were valid and binding as to third parties until ousted by process in the name of the people. But there was another view of the case which he felt assured would dissipate all doubt which might arise in the mind of the Court. Admitting that the organization of the Court was unlawful, unconstitutional, and the conviction of these prisoners void, then, according to BISHOP on criminal law—one of the highest authorities—there had been no trial of these prisoners, no convictions, and in contemplation of law they had never been put in jeopardy of life or limb; and the Court had the clear right to recommit them for trial. On these grounds, therefore, the Court would be compelled to hold, in the first place, that the decision of the Court of Appeals did not apply to this case, and second, if it did apply, then the conviction was void—there had been no trial, nothing done—and the Court was bound to recommit the prisoners for trial.

Judge BRADY took the papers and reserved his decision, stating, in reply to the remarks of other counsel for the prisoners, that when his decision was rendered, all the prisoners affected thereby would be brought to Court.

The Bowling-Green Bank—The Bankruptcy Proceedings to be Withdrawn—Walter Roche's Account not yet Settled.

The affairs of the Bowling-green Savings Bank still remain in a state of comparative stagnation, the only interesting features about them being the announcement that the bankruptcy proceedings will be withdrawn, the counsel for the applicant having consented to stop the proceedings, on the promise of the principal depositors paying to his client the sum of $1,000. This has been agreed to, and in a few days the Bowling-green Bank will be formally taken out of the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court. This action will have the effect of relieving the minds of the depositors, many of whom feared that Judge BLATCHFORD would consider the agreement entered into with "HANK" SMITH as illegal, and thus deprive the depositors of the $50,000 which he offered to refund.

The withdrawal of the bankruptcy proceedings sets this matter at rest, and leaves the counsel of the bank at liberty to prosecute the suit against WALTER ROCHE with more vigor. So far ROCHE has made no proposition which the Depositors' Committee feel they ought to accept. The only attempt at restitution made by him consists in an offer by his counsel to withdraw certain liabilities from the bank, instead of adding to its assets. ROCHE offers to "settle" the claim against the Avenue "C" Railroad of $48,000 which the bank considers good, but which the railroad refuses to pay on the ground of misappropriation of its stock by ROCHE; but as the counsel for the bank is convinced that the Court will "settle" it for them, this portion of ROCHE's offer is looked upon as a mere subterfuge. ROCHE further proposes to withdraw the claim of the Guardian Savings Bank for $62,000, and also to give up his mortgage of $30,000 on SELMES property, and which he handed over to the Guardian Bank. These offers the Bowling-green Bank also look upon with great suspicion, not feeling sure that ROCHE has the power to withdraw the claim of $62,000, and knowing that the mortgage of $30,000 on the property conveyed by SELMES to them was obtained by ROCHE through questionable means. Even had all the offers of ROCHE been tangible, and made in good faith, the receiver of the bank thinks that they would only have increased the assets by twelve or fifteen per cent., and would have been very far below his actual responsibility. As the case against him stands at present he is held responsible for nearly the whole deficit, and the suit to recover the same has already been commenced. In the meantime the outstanding debts of the Bank are slowing coming in, and on Monday last the assets were increased by the receipt of $5,000 from a New-Jersey Railroad Company.

The Brooklyn Presbytery Enter Their Protest Against Women in the Pulpit.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn on Monday night held an unadvertised meeting, at which the Moderator, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, presided. The application of Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE to sever his connection with the Remsen-street Church in order to assume a new charge in Nashville, Tenn., was considered but not acted upon. The following resolutions in opposition to the preaching of women, intended for the General Assembly, were adopted, with only five dissenting votes:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Presbytery that women have been recently preaching or teaching in some of the pulpits of the Presbyterian churches; and,

Whereas, No constitutional rule prohibiting such an act or practice has ever been adopted or made obligatory upon our churches, though the General Assembly of 1832, in a letter to the ministers and churches under their care, wrote: "To teach and exhort, or to teach in public promiscuous assemblies, is clearly forbidden to woman in the Holy Oracles;" therefore,

Resolved, That this Presbytery respectfully and earnestly request of General Assembly to adopt, and to transmit to all the Presbyteries for their approval, such rules as shall oblige all churches under their care not to license or ordain women to the Gospel ministry, and not to allow any woman to teach or preach in our pulpits or in the public and promiscuous meetings of the Church of Christ.

And we do so request chiefly for the following reasons:

1. The function of woman is not to govern officially. She is to be a direct helper, never a principal, in the Church or Christ. She is "a helpmeet for man."

2. Woman's function is not to teach officially. The prophets and writers and Church instructors of the Bible were all men. There were no female apostles, presbyters, evangelists, pastors, or teachers. There were no females among the seventy sent out by our Lord. There were no female Bishops, and the "angels" of the churches were all men.

3. Government, and teaching are inseparable in the Church ministry, and both of these functions are prohibited to woman.

4. God has made woman subject to her husband, and "he shall rule over her." This position of woman, by the Divine decree, is absolutely irreconcilable with the prerogatives and functions of the holy ministry. If not, then the authority of the husband is above that of the pastor.

5. There is no instance in the Old Testament of the anointing of a woman to the prophetic office, nor to any of the ordinary functions of the ancient Church. There is no instance on record there of any woman ever having been called to that office.

6. The Gospel commission from the lips of Christ himself to the whole New Testament ministry is to men, and to men alone.

7. The proof of the subordinate and auxiliary relation of woman as found in the writing of Moses and Paul.

8. The express prohibition—for reasons universal and permanent, of the inspired Apostle as in Corinthians, xiv. chapter, 34th and 35th verses, and II. Timothy, 2d chapter, 9th to 12th verses inclusive.

The Grand Soldiers' Meeting and President Grant.

The Secretary of the grand Soldiers' meeting has received the following letter from President GRANT, inclosing a check for $100:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I regret that it will be impossible for me to accept your invitation to be present at the grand soldiers' meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 26th inst. The object to raise funds for the erection of a monument to that great and patriotic soldier, Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, and 4,000 Union dead who sleep in Cypress Hills Cemetery, is one that commends itself to every lover of his country. Though I cannot be with you at your meeting, please receive the inclosed check as a very slight expression of my appreciation of its objects.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

E. A. PERRY, Secretary, &c.

THE MARINE COURT.

More Evidence Against Judge Curtis—The Bar Association Threatened With an Injunction.

The Committee of the Bar Association, intrusted with the investigation of the affairs of the Marine Court, resumed their session last evening with Mr. TOWNSEND as chairman, assisted by Messrs. OLNEY and BEALL.

JOHN A. GODFREY stated that, in October, 1870, the case of HOLSWORTH against LOWE was brought at the Marine Court, and after some delay was referred to JOSEPH C. LEVI by Judge JOACHIMSEN. The referee reported on Feb. 4, 1871, in favor of the plaintiff for $843 76, and the case was appealed to the General Term, being placed on the calendar for the April term of 1871. The witness had been in attendance at that and every term since, but had been unable to get a hearing, two of the Judges, SHEA and JOACHIMSEN, declining to sit as a matter of delicacy, and Judge CURTIS being prevented, as he had made the order appealed from; the witness also described the conduct of the case of BORN against JANOSECK and PINCUS, wherein Judge TRACY first made an order on Jan. 28, 1872, returnable on Jan. 26, and on Jan. 24 issued another order staying proceedings why the order of Jan. 26 should not be modified, the second order being returnable on Jan. 27, when it was argued, and two days after modified, and the trial set down for Jan. 30; the case was finally referred to Judge ALKER, before whom it is now pending as referee; the witness said he had been appointed referee in several cases during two years, four times by suggestion of parties, and three times by Judge JOACHIMSEN; in two of the latter cases he had been swindled out of his fees, and the third was in his pigeon-hole, as the parties had not appeared before him.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL, at some length, gave his side of the affair in the case of BARRY against the Bowery Savings Bank and PATRICK COUGHLIN, where $616 were withdrawn from the United States Trust Company on an order from Judge CURTIS. The witness said the case came before Judge CURTIS in the regular order, and that as the money deposited had been a part of COUGHLIN's own money, saved by his wife and placed in bank, he, as administrator, had the only right to it, and ELLEN C. BARRY never had any right or title in the money. Judge CURTIS did say he did not want the papers in the case, but it was because he fully understood it without looking at the record of any other Court.

T. P. ODELL read an affidavit from THOMAS W. PITTMAN in relation to the partnership of Judge CURTIS in the firm of CUSHING, PITTMAN & GARDNER, in which document it was stated that although CURTIS was a partner, he did not draw any money from the firm, and was not twice in the office; the partnership, he believed, in CURTIS' instance, was more one of friendship than pecuniary interest; the partnership took place before the passage of the act interdicting Judges from engaging in any other business or profession.

FLORENCE LEARY testified that he began an action in the Marine Court on March 6, 1869, in the case of REED against MONMOUTH B. WILSON, a Commissioner of the Fire Department, for $275, which the plaintiff alleged he had paid WILSON to procure him an appointment on the Police; the defendant put in a general denial, and a jury trial was demanded; the case came up on May 6, in Part III., before Judge CURTIS; after the plaintiff had been examined and cross-examined, Judge CURTIS himself examined the plaintiff's witness, THOMAS EARLE, prefacing it with, "Sir, look around and kiss the book;" the witness had already been sworn; CURTIS then said to the witness, "You've been drinking with the plaintiff this morning;" asked him "how much the plaintiff promised to give him if he got a verdict," and several other questions of the same kind; every question was asked with the evident intention of misleading the jury; as soon as the testimony was given, CURTIS called Officer GRIMES, of the Court, and placed both plaintiff and witness in custody; the defense opened their case, after which Judge CURTIS charged the jury in favor of the defendant; when the jury retired, CURTIS said to witness, "LEARY, as a friend, I am sorry you could not bring a more decent case into the Court;" he said he considered it a case of black-mail; witness said the plaintiff had been properly recommended to him; CURTIS said he had put both complainant and his witness in the charge of an officer, and if the jury found a verdict for the defendant, he should commit one for perjury and the other for subornation of perjury, as he believed they both swore to what was false; he had determined, if the jury found for the defendant, he would have the two men convicted and sent to the State Prison; the witness protested, as the Marine Court was not a Court of Record; CURTIS said he would take the responsibility; witness suggested that the jury might not agree; CURTIS said if the jury did not agree, he would be able to point out the man, and he would lock them all up until they did agree; the jury returned a verdict for the defendant; THOMAS W. PITTMAN was sitting on the bench beside by the Judge; WILSON had been Sergeant of Jefferson Market Court Police when PITTMAN was there Clerk under Judge DODGE; after the case was over, CURTIS committed the two men to Jefferson Market Court Prison; witness asked that they might be sent to the Tombs, as he intended to apply for a habeas corpus; CURTIS said witness might habeas as much as he pleased, he (CURTIS) would send them where he chose; witness asked for a stay of proceedings, which was denied; witness then protested that the Court had no power to commit, when CURTIS said he would take the power; the two men were brought before Judge BRADY, of the Superior Court, when District-Attorney GARVIN opposed their release. They were then brought before Judge CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, and remanded without bail until June, when they were indicted, tried before Judge BEDFORD and acquitted.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND appeared before the Committee on behalf of Judge CURTIS, and entered a protest as to the Committee becoming the vehicle of a public scandal and libel by opening the investigations to the reporters, thereby, in the event of failure to establish any wrong-doing on the part of Judge CURTIS, doing him such injury that it would be impossible to retrieve; injuring his condition as a man, and destroying his usefulness as a Judge; and should the Committee succeed in establishing such wrong-doing, they, by prejudicing the minds of the people beforehand, would make it impossible for him to obtain a proper hearing. Any and every person had been invited to give their statements, and the reporters took them down without contradiction, the Committee thus aiding and abetting public libellers.

Mr. OLNEY said the reporters took down what they heard stated before the Committee, who had no control over them.

Mr. J. P. TOWNSEND continued, and said the Committee had no right to allow reporters in the room, and if it was not stopped his client would have to take such action as the Courts would allow to restrain the publication of such libelous matter. As a lawyer, he thought the proceedings of the Committee demeaning to the Bar, especially as the Judiciary Committee had never permitted reporters to attend their sessions. The unquestioned testimony presented that night was the grossest action he had ever witnessed.

Mr. TOWNSEND, Chairman of the Committee, interrupted the speaker, and said that such language must not be permitted. The Committee was appointed by the Bar Association, to which they were alone responsible, and to whom they should report. The Committee could hardly listen to such a protest from a person sent by one who refused to appear himself. The Committee were not disposed to listen to such a protest when the originator had not the moral courage to appear. The investigation was a general one, and not directed against any particular Judge; and the Committee had been appointed at the suggestion of the Chief-Justice of the Marine Court to investigate charges made by the very person who now desired to protest against any such proceedings.

Mr. RANDALL attempted to put in a protest, but was answered that all his charges against other Judges had been admitted, and the reporters had printed them, without any protest from him or any one else.

The Committee then adjourned.

Wall-Street—The Stock and Money Markets—Erie Railroad Consolidated Mortgage.

The price of gold, which has been slowly going up for the past few days, was more steady and marked in its advance yesterday. Many bankers and others interested financially seem to think that the rise is owing to the still unsettled condition of the relations of our Government with England respecting the *Alabama* claims. The advance in the rates of exchange on England was said to have been made in anticipation of the demand to make remittances for May coupons collected for European holders, the prepayment on which will be begun today at the Sub-Treasury. At least two-thirds of the interest, it is said, will go to Europe.

The money market was active during most of the day at seven per cent., gold interest, but declined in the afternoon to four per cent. Stocks fluctuated somewhat, but the feature of the market was the jump in Harlem from 124 to 128, about the time news was received that Vanderbilt's Railroad bill had passed the Assembly by a large vote. The stock afterward declined, when the reaction came to 125½, closing at 126.

It was announced that the Erie Railroad Company intend creating a consolidated mortgage on their property for the purpose of laying a third rail on the trunk line. Notice has been given, as the law requires, but no action will be taken for the next ten weeks by the Board of Directors. The amount of the mortgage has not been made public, but has been estimated at $40,000,000.

Art Sale at the Somerville Gallery.

Yesterday evening the auction sale of Mr. AVERY's foreign pictures commenced at the Somerville Gallery. The pictures fetched, on the average, from fair to middling prices. Many stock-brokers were present, among them Mr. CHAPIN, who purchased a fine specimen, by BAKALOWICZ, for $1,980. Mr. SMITH, JAY GOULD's partner, was also a purchaser, but he bought through Mr. OHMS, of KNOEDLER'S. SNEDICOR purchased two fine pictures at a low rate—a Carand for $235, and a good Bauguet for $710. LENOR'S "Persian Rendezvous" brought $530. TISSOT'S gobre picture was bought by Mr. BLOSSOM for $610. Mr. STURGIS gave $925 for a good Verboeckhoven; a curious mediæval bit, by ULYSES, fetched $500; MEILER'S "Meden" was knocked down for $250; and the "Palm House" brought $360.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The Camden and Amboy and the New-Jersey Railroad Companies and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company Under One Management.

When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company leased the united railroads of New-Jersey, which consist of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, it agreed to pay ten per cent. a year dividend on the combined capital of the three companies, which is about $40,000,000, in two and a half per cent. instalments every three months, but would consent to allow only $10,000 per year for expenses incurred in keeping up the organization of the three corporations, whose whole property it has leased. Now, the corporations thus leased claim they have found it impossible, almost, to pay their officers and other expenses on $10,000 per year for the three, and a bill was passed in the New-Jersey Legislature allowing them to combine together under one President and a board of thirteen directors, so that only one set of officers would have to be paid, instead of three. Four directors are allowed to be chosen by the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, four by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, four by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and one is to be designated by the State. At meetings of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company recently held, it was almost unanimously resolved to unite the three companies under one management, providing the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the other corporation interested, would consent, so that the expenses of running the three might be more economical, and within the small amount allowed by the lessees. To this the consent of the New-Jersey Company was invited. Yesterday the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company held a meeting at the railroad depot in Jersey City, and unanimously decided to agree in the co-operation. About thirty gentlemen were present, representing 24,744 shares of stock, out of the entire number of 70,000 shares. Among the people of note at the meeting were Superintendent Jackson, Hon. Nehemiah Perry, Mahlon Runyon, Dudley S. Gregory, H. J. Southmayd, Col. John Kean, Abraham Voorhees, Isaac W. Scudder and Judge Black. An election will probably be held in June next, for President and Board of Directors of the new organization; but at a meeting to be held in Trenton on Friday next, the time for election will be fixed. The consolidation will enable them to carry on business much more economically.

Sale of Market Cellars and Other Property of the Corporation.

The leases of the following described property, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, were sold at auction yesterday, by Mr. W. KENNELLY, in the room of the Court of Common Pleas, for the term of five years from the 1st of May next. There was a large attendance, and the bidding spirited.

FULTON MARKET.

Cel-Lot lar No.	No.		
1—1,	corner Fulton and South streets		$4,800
2—2, 3,	4 Fulton-street		4,000
3—5,	Fulton-street		1,500
4—6,	Fulton-street		1,550
5—7, 8,	corner Fulton and Front streets		3,700
6—10, 11	Front-street		500
7—12,	Front-street		100
8—13,	Front-street		200
9—14, 15,	corner Front and Beekman streets		2,900
10—16, 17,	18 Beekman-street		1,150
11—19, 20,	21, corner Beekman and South-streets		4,450
12—House,	over market, fronting on Beekman-street		240
13—House,	over market, fronting on Front-street		325
14—House,	over market, fronting on Fulton-street		150
Total			$25,675

WASHINGTON MARKET.

15—1,	fronting on Vesey-street	$50
16—2,	fronting on Vesey-street	525
17—3,	fronting on Vesey-street	1,050
18—4,	in part, fronting on Vesey-street	160
19—4,	in part, fronting on Washington-street	50
20—5,	fronting on Washington-street	25
21—6,	fronting on Washington-street	90
22—7,	fronting on Washington-street	110
23—8,	fronting on Washington-street	75
24—9,	fronting on Washington-street	75
25—10,	fronting on Washington-street	45
26—11, 12,	fronting on Washington-street	250
27—13,	fronting on Washington-street	70
28—14,	fronting on Washington-street	135
29—Part	of cupola, Washington Market	200
Total		$3,310

CENTRE MARKET.

30—1,	corner Grand and Centre Market-place	$300
31—2,	corner Grand and Centre streets	550
32—3,	fronting on Centre-street	100
33—4,	fronting on Centre-street	100
34—5,	fronting on Centre-street	40
35—6,	fronting on Centre-street	50
36—7,	fronting on Centre-street	40
37—8,	fronting on Centre-street	35
38—9,	fronting on Centre-street	50
39—10, 11,	fronting on Centre-street	50
40—Rooms	on second floor, except that portion occupied by the Eighth Regiment, fronting on Grand-street	2,300
Total		$3,615

ESSEX MARKET.

41—2,	corner Ludlow and Grand streets	$800
42—3,	fronting on Grand-street	200
43—4, 5,	fronting on Grand-street	170
44—6,	fronting on Grand-street	100
45—7,	fronting on Grand-street	50
46—8, 9,	corner Essex and Grand-streets	230
47—10,	fronting on Essex-street	100
48—Two	small cellars, fronting on Ludlow-street	40
49—Small	cellar fronting on Ludlow-street	15
Total		$1,705

FRANKLIN MARKET.

50—1,	fronting on South-street	$700
51—2, 3,	fronting on Front-street	825
52—4,	fronting on Coenties-slip	225
53—5,	fronting on Coenties-slip	20
54—6,	fronting on Coenties-slip	40
55—Part	first floor, fronting on South-street	1,750
56—Part	second floor, fronting on South-street	260
57—Part	second floor, fronting on Front-street	250
Total		$4,070

CLINTON MARKET.

58—Rooms	over Clinton Market	$200

GOUVERNEUR MARKET.

59—Lofts	and cellars	$325

JEFFERSON MARKET.

60—Second	floor	$350

UNION MARKET.

61—Third	floor	$190

OLD CATHARINE FISH MARKET.

62—,		$1,500

HAY SCALES.

63—Tompkins	Market	$45

HOUSE AND LOTS.

Lot.	Location.	
64—House	and lot, No. 458 East Houston-street	$450
65—House	and lot, No. 106 East Fiftieth-street	425
66—House	and lot, No. 70 Barrow-street	700
67—House	and lot, No. 160 Wooster-street	1,025
68—House	and lot, No. 128 West Broadway	500
69—House	and lot, No. 57 Chatham-street	1,800
70—House	and lot, No. 81 Chatham-street	1,450
71—House	and lot, No. 83 Chatham-street	1,300
72—House	and lot, No. 89 Chatham-street	1,900
73—House	and lot, No. 91 Chatham-street	1,550
74—House	and lot, No. 93 Chatham-street	2,150
75—House	and lot, No. 200 West Thirty-first-st.	625
76—House	and lot, No. 18 Renwick-street	550
77—Stores,	Nos. 12 and 14 Greenwich-avenue	1,600
78—One	lot, West Thirty-third-street, between Ninth-avenue and Tenth-avenue	250
79—Two	lots, East Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue, each	270
80—House	and lot, No. 1,145 Broadway, to be leased from 1st August, 1872	5,200
81—House	and lot, No. 377 Fourth-avenue	....
82—House	and lot, No. 379 Fourth-avenue	....
83—Part	of No. 19 Chatham-street	400
Total		$22,415

Lots Nos. 81 and 82 were withdrawn.

RECAPITULATION.

Fulton Market	$25,675
Washington Market	3,310
Centre Market	3,615
Essex Market	1,705
Franklin Market	4,070
Clinton Market	200
Gouverneur Market	325
Jefferson Market	350
Union Market	190
Old Catharine Fish Market	1,500
Hay Scales	45
Houses and lots	22,415
Total	$63,240

The prices obtained were generally largely in advance of the rents which were reserved in the old leases. The cellars in Fulton Market were especially sought after, and the competition for the houses and lots was very active. The aggregate yearly rent of the cellars in Fulton Market at present is $14,835. The houses offered all brought an increase of from fifty to seventy-five per cent., the present aggregate being $12,320.

It has been the custom heretofore for the tenants in the market cellars to occupy a large portion of the adjacent sidewalk for the storing and displaying of their wares. Controller GREEN being satisfied that this is an obstruction to the free use of the public streets, announced at the sale that such privilege would not be accorded in the future. Had this privilege been allowed the cellars would have been largely increased, and in many instances doubled. The aggregate of the rent as sold is an actual increase of $20,000 per annum on the previous rents. Every opportunity was granted for free competition, and no partiality was shown for any one person over another. The term for which the leases were sold was five years. It is stated in the Controller's office that no public sale of the leases has taken place since the administration of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN until the sale of yesterday. The action of the Controller in this matter will not only secure to the City a greatly increased revenue from this class of property, but dispose of a troublesome subject for some years to come. The sale of the ferry leases was postponed until the 15th of May, 1872, at the earnest solicitation of leading citizens of Brooklyn and Jersey City—Ex-Mayor KALBFLEISCH, of Brooklyn, being one of the number.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE BARILI MATINEES.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. ALFREDO BARILI made his début in New-York as a pianist at Chickering Hall. The concert was the first of a series to be given at the same place on consecutive Saturdays and beginning at 2 o'clock. Mr. BARILI was well received and made a decided success. He has had fine training, possesses a charming touch and executes with precision and brilliancy. The pieces played by him were THALBERG's grand fantasia arranged from "L'Elisire D'Amore," and the "Polacca Brillante" of WEBER as arranged by HENSELT. Both performances were heartily encored. So likewise was No. 5 of the programme, a delicate composition of Signor ANTONIO BARILI, sung with much effect by Miss E. GUY and Herr BERGNER. Among other participants in the concert were Miss MOONEY, whose fine contralto has developed and strengthened since last we heard it, and the favorite artist, Signor ETTORE BARILI, who sang CAMPANA's Romanza "E'Ver" exquisitely. Mr. ALFREDO BARILI is to be congratulated on his promising début and his worthy adjuncts. We do not doubt that the succeeding three matinées will receive that attention from the public which the skill of this young pianist, creditable representative as he is of an eminent musical family, fairly deserves.

CONCERT TO SIGNOR AGRAMONTE.

A complimentary concert has been tendered to the well-known Maestro, Signor AGRAMONTE, by his pupils and friends, and it will take place at the Union League Theatre on to-morrow, Thursday, night. The programme is one of uncommon variety and attraction. It is divided into four parts, and includes the fourth act of VERDI's "Ernani," the first act of FLOTOW's new work, "L'Ombre," and operatic selections from ROSSINI, GOUNOD, DONIZETTI and ARDITI. Some of our ablest amateurs are to sing, there will be a full orchestra and chorus, and Signor AGRAMONTE will conduct. The entertainment will plainly be of no ordinary kind, and those who attend are sure to be uncommonly well pleased.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of this society appear to be sparing neither trouble nor expense in their preparation of BEETHOVEN's Grand Mass in D, and the *Lorelei* music of MENDELSSOHN. Frequent private rehearsals are in progress at Trinity Chapel School-rooms, West Twenty-fifth-street, in addition to the public rehearsals at Steinway Hall, which are very fully and numerously attended. We understand the orchestra, consisting of some eighty performers, have been likewise called for several private readings, under the direction of Dr. JAMES PECH. The next public rehearsal will take place on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, at Steinway Hall.

MISS RIDGWAY'S CONCERT.

Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY gave a concert at the Weber Rooms, last evening. It was numerously attended. The interpretation of the programme evidently afforded general satisfaction. Few of the performances, however, could withstand criticism. Miss RIDGWAY's singing was in this respect, exceptional; it is simple justice to say that the lady uses a light soprano voice with much skill and judg

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The strength recently evinced in the real estate market was not fully maintained in the auctions held at the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, April 23, for owing to the low bids made the property offered was, as a general thing, withdrawn. In the sale of Brooklyn lots, formerly belonging to the Bergen estate, conducted by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., quite a success was achieved, but New-York realty was flat. The following review of the proceedings of the day will convey an idea of the state of business:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, disposed of the property known as No. 116 West Fourteenth-street, embracing a four-story brick house, with two-story extension and lot, the latter in size 25 by 103.3, situated on the south side of the street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $25,050, which was considered a low figure. The purchaser was WM. S. DUKE. The same firm also sold, by order of the Superior Court, ENOS N. TAFT, Esq., referee, an unfurnished brick house and lot, located on the south side of East Eightieth-street, 376 feet east of Fourth-avenue, which was purchased by ADDISON BROWN for $800 over and above a mortgage amounting with interest, costs, &c., to $12,890, making the total sum realized $14,790. Messrs. MULLER & Co. also offered at public auction thirty-four lots situated in the block bounded by One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, the boulevard, One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street and Twelfth-avenue, of which thirteen were sold as follows, and the balance withdrawn, with the announcement that they would be again offered some time about the middle of next month: One lot on the north-west corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, purchased by G. LESPINASSE for $6,700; three lots on the Boulevard, adjoining above, purchased by J. W. BELL, Esq. ADAMS and GEO. OWENS, respectively, for $4,895, $4,675, and $4,625; one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, sold to Mr. OWENS for $2,925; two lots adjoining sold to F. TOMEZ for $1,950 each; two lots adjoining sold to same buyer for $1,700 each; one lot adjoining sold to WM. TAYLOR for $1,450, and three lots adjoining sold to B. P. FAIRCHILD and J. J. FLYNN for $1,375 each. Mr. FAIRCHILD also purchased at another sale conducted by the same auctioneers, two lots on the north-east corner of the Bloomingdale road and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, for $2,600 each. The following property was withdrawn upon the bids noted: Three lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, $3,100 each bid, and one lot on the south side of West Forty-eighth-street, 210 feet west of Fifth-avenue, $19,000 bid. A lot adjoining the one last named was not offered.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON sold at public auction three lots, each 25 by 100, situated on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, all of which were purchased by M. A. J. LYNCH for $3,575, $3,400 and $3,500 respectively.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at an executor's sale, disposed of the four-story and cellar brick house (with store) and frame extension, together with lease of lot for fifteen years, rent $600 per year, for $5,100; purchaser, B. THORNELL. The legal sale announced for yesterday by the same auctioneer of house and lot on East Thirty-second-street, near First-avenue, was adjourned until to-morrow, (Thursday.)

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. offered for sale, by order of heirs, a lot of land, 25 by 175, known as No. 49 Laight-street, running through to No. 3 Vestry-street, between Hudson and Varick streets, with three-story attic and basement brick house on the front thereof, and a brick stable in rear, late the residence of RUFUS L. LORD, deceased. No sale, however, was made, the property being withdrawn upon a bid of $21,000. The same firm also offered at auction, by order of trustees, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 20 West Washington-place, near Sixth-avenue, which was also withdrawn upon a bid of $16,500. For the property at Morrisania, Westchester County, comprising a plot of ground 98 by 200, with residence, &c., thereon, situated on First and Second places, between Broadway and Grove-avenue, in addition, offered for sale by the same auctioneers, no bids were received.

GOODENOUGH & WEBER, at public auction offered for sale the three-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 309 East Broadway, between Scammel and Jackson streets, and facing the square formed by the intersection of East Broadway and Grand-street, for which bids amounting to $15,700 were made, but a sale not affected. A sale of house and plot of land located at Fordham, Westchester County, by the same firm, at the Exchange, was erroneously noticed on Monday in this column for yesterday. The auction is to be held on Tuesday of next week.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. adjourned the legal sale of house and lot on East Fifty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, until the 30th inst.

The closing sales of the day were made by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., who at public auction disposed of 115 lots, formerly belonging to the estate of JOHN S. BERGEN, deceased, located in the Eighth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, and situated on Fourth and Fifth avenues, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, respectively. The property was all sold, and brought fair prices—the aggregate realized for the 115 lots being $30,650. The other portion of this property was sold by the same auctioneer, at the Exchange, on the 9th inst., at which time 129 lots sold for $32,635. Full details of the auction of yesterday, with names of purchasers, will be found below, in the summary annexed. Mr. JOHNSON also sold, on another account, four lots on the north-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Union-streets, Brooklyn, to T. SKELLY, for $2,900 each, and, in addition, offered for sale a single lot of ground containing four lots, on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Sackett-street, together with a lot on Ninth-avenue, near the Grand Plaza. Neither of these pieces of property were, however, sold, although several bids were made for them. In regard to the auction held in Brooklyn, yesterday, by J. COLE, at which other Brooklyn real estate was advertised for sale, we should be glad to give particulars as to the result, but no report has been received.

For today, at the Exchange, the most important auction announced is that in charge of M. A. J. LYNCH, at which the valuable property on Union-square, south-west corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, will be offered. The lot is a large one, having a front on Fourteenth-street of nearly 80 feet, and on the avenue of about 200 feet, while the location for business purposes is one of the most desirable in the city. Mr. LYNCH will, in addition, dispose of an eighteen-year lease of the property located on the south-west corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, while at other auctions, conducted by other auctioneers, City real estate as follows will also be offered. By V. K. STEVENSON & SON, six lots, three each, fronting respectively on One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., the store and lot known as No. 16 Cedar-street. By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at legal sale, property, one lot on the north-east corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, with lot in rear fronting on street; two lots on One Hundred and Forty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and a house and lot on One Hundred and Ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues. By WM. KENNELLY the house and lot No. 1,003 Second-avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-third-street; the tenement-house and lot No. 447 West Sixteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and the brown-stone English basement house and lot No. 451 West Seventy-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. At the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, a sale of 600 desirable lots, located at East New-York, is also advertised for today by J. COLE, and in addition, by L. M. VOLK, a sale of five first-class three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 49 Grand-street, Jersey City. Auction to take place at the Commercial Hotel, No. 159 Green-street, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock.

The following recent private sales of City realty made by the brokers named, are reported; By WM. H. RAYSOR, No. 855 Pine-street, plot of land on the West side of the Kingsbridge road and the road leading to Fort Washington Depot, being 210 feet on Kingsbridge road, and 280 feet on the Fort Washington road, comprising thirty-three lots, sold for $90,000. Also, two-story frame house, 18.9 by 40, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, sold for $6,250. By WM. TUCKER, No. 220 Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, house and lot, No. 29 West Twenty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, lot 25 by 100, sold for $36,000.

The attention of investors and others is called to the business card of Mr. PETER A. HEGEMAN, real estate broker, No. 61 Liberty-street, who offers at private sale a number of eligibly located East and West side lots, together with desirable water-fronts.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, April 23.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 four-story high-stoop brick house, with two-story extension, and lot, No. 116 West 14th-st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 7th-av., lot 25x103.8.x irr. $25,050
1 three-story high-stoop brick house (unfinished) and lot, s. s. East 80th-st., 376 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 18.4x102.2..... 14,790
1 lot n. w. corner Boulevard and 146th-st., 24.11x100..... 6,700
1 lot w. s. Boulevard, 24.11 ft. n. of 146th-st., adjoining above, 23x100..... 4,825
1 lot w. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, same size..... 4,675
1 lot w. s. Boulevard, adjoining above, same size..... 4,625
1 lot w. s. 146th-st., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25 x99.11..... 2,925
2 lots n. s. 146th-st., adjoining above, each same size, $1,950 each..... 3,900
2 lots n. s. 146th-st., adjoining above, each same size, $1,700 each..... 3,400
1 lot n. s. 146th-st., adjoining above, same size..... 1,450
1 lot n. s. 146th-st., adjoining above, same size..... 1,375
2 lots n. s. 146th-st., adjoining above, each same size, $1,375 each..... 2,750
2 lots n. e. corner of Bloomingdale-road and 130th-st., together in size 49.2x100.4x58.8x100, $2,600 each..... 5,200

By V. K. Stevenson.

1 lot n. s. West 126th-st., 285 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100..... $3,500
1 lot n. s. West 126th-st., 310 ft. e. of 6th-av., adjoining above, same size..... 3,400
1 lot n. s. West 126th-st., 335 ft. e of 6th-av., adjoining above, same size..... 3,575

By Joseph McGuire.

1 four-story brick house (with store) and frame extension, together with lease of lot for five years, rent $600 per year, lot 24x100..... $5,100

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

(Bergen estate—second sale.)

5 lots, Nos. 39 to 43, n. w. corner 5th-av. and 45th-st., each 20x100; C. A. Briggs, purchaser; $250 each..... $1,250
5 lots, Nos. 44 to 48, n. s. 45th-st., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., in rear of above, each 20x100.2, same buyer as above; $190 each..... 950
5 lots, Nos. 49 to 53, n. s. 45th-st., adjoining above, same size; same purchaser, $185 each..... 925
5 lots, Nos. 54 to 58, s. w. corner 5th-av. and 44th-st., each 20x100; J. Woodhead, purchaser, $270 each..... 1,350
5 lots, Nos. 59 to 63, s. s. 44th-st. 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., in rear of above, each 20x100.2; W. Bowne, purchaser, $200 each..... 1,000
5 lots, Nos. 64 to 68, s. s. 46th-st., adjoining above, each same size; W. Comyns, purchaser, $210 each..... 1,050
10 lots, Nos. 69 to 78, s. s. 47th-st., adjoining above, each same size; W. Bowne, purchaser, $220 each..... 2,200
5 lots, Nos. 79 to 83, s. s. 44th-st., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., adjoining above, same size; H. G. Ellery, purchaser, $265 each..... 1,325
5 lots, Nos. 84 to 88, n. w. corner 5th-av. and 44th-st., each 20x100; John Haggerty, purchaser; $350 each..... 1,750
15 lots, Nos. 89 to 103, n. s. 44th-st., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., in rear of above, each 20x100.5; J. Gridley, purchaser; $295 each..... 4,425
5 lots, Nos. 104 to 108, n. s. 44th-st., adjoining above, each same size; same purchaser, $290 each..... 1,450
5 lots, Nos. 109 to 113, n. s. 44th-st., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., adjoining above, each; same size same purchaser, $295 each..... 1,475
5 lots, Nos. 114 to 118, s. w. corner 6th-av. and 43d-st., each 20x100; C. A. Briggs, purchaser; $250 each..... 1,250
15 lots, Nos. 119 to 133, s. s. 43d-st., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., in rear of above, each 20x100.2, same buyer as above, $200 each..... 3,000
10 lots, Nos. 134 to 143, s. s. 42d-st., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., adjoining above, each same size; William Bowne purchaser, $230 each..... 2,300
5 lots, Nos. 144 to 148, n. e. corner 6th-av. and 44th-st., each 20x100; J. Gridley, purchaser, $500 each..... 2,500
5 lots, Nos. 149 to 153, s. e. corner 6th-av. and 43d-st., adjoining above, each same size; Ira O. Miller, purchaser, $490 each..... 2,450

On Another Account.

4 lots n. e. corner Union-st. and 6th-av., each 23.1 x90, $2,900 each..... $11,600

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 22.

Allen-st., e. s., 129.5 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 24.8x87.6..... $31,500
Bleecker-st., e. s., 78 ft. s. of Carmine-st., 22x75..... 19,080
Clinton-st., w. s., 57.6 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 17.6x41, h. and l..... 9,000
Houston-st., n. e. corner Avenue B, 51.2x70x42.6 x70.5..... 26,250
Houston-st., s. e. corner Avenue B, 51.2x70x42.6x 70.5..... 8,750
Houston-st., n. e. corner Avenue B, 51.2x70x42.6x 70.5..... 35,000
Hudson-st., e. s., No. 258, 42 ft. s. of Dominick-st., 21x70..... 11,400
Ludlow-st., w. s., No. 66, 25.6x88, h. and l..... 17,250
Madison-st., 311.2 ft. e. s. of Scammel-st., 20.2x96. 20,000
Prince-st., n. w. corner Wooster-st., 40x71.3..... 40,800
Orchard-st., w. s., 105.8 ft. s. Hester-st., 24.1x100, h. and l..... 31,700
Sullivan-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Houston-st., 25x100, h. and l..... 13,200
Suffolk-st., e. s., No. 54, 75 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25 x100, h. and l..... 12,000
Walker-st., s. w. corner Baxter-st., 50x100..... 40,000
13th-st., n. s., 220.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x76..... 8,500
19th-st., n. s., 84 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x91.11..... 16,000
26th-st., n. s., 142.9 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 14.6x 98.9..... 10,000
28th-st., n. s., No. 541 West, 479 ft. w. of 10th-av., 24x98.9, h. and l..... 8,500
26th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9..... 13,300
36th-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9, h. and l. 12,500
40th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l..... 11,150
42d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 24.7x100.5..... 10,500
48th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5..... 17,500
50th-st., n. s., 164.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.4x100, h. and l..... 29,500
50th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5..... 16,000
57th-st., n. s., 207.2 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17.10x100.5..... nom.
57th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, other corner..... 5,173
59th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4, h. and l..... 16,000
60th-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l. 25,300
60th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5..... 9,000
61st-st., s. s., 250.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.6x 100.5, h. and l..... 21,000
61st-st., n. s., 152 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16x100.5, h. and l..... 29,000
63d-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x102.7, h. and l. 16,750
65th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 5x100.5..... 42,000
67th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5..... 30,000
67th-st., s. s., 562.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 12.6x100.5..... 10,000
81st-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25 x half block; 82d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25 x half block 12,000
88th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 125x100.5..... 22,500
103d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.5..... 6,700
118th-st., n. s., 177.6 ft. e. of Av. A, 20.6x100.10, h. and l..... 15,000
123d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x98.11; 128th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11..... nom.
129th-st., s. s., 280.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 39.8x99.11..... 7,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 18.11 ft. n. of 51st-st., 18.10x67 18,500
2d av., e. s., 73.5 ft. n. of 44th-st., 18x70, h. and l.. 14,250
2d av., e. s., 76.6 ft. n. of 80th-st., 24.6x101.8..... 6,000
3d-av., s. e. cor. of 63d-st., 50.5x105, h. and l..... 50,000
3d-av., w. s., 76.5 ft. n. of 88th-st., 25x100..... 28,000
3d-av., w. s., 101.5 ft. n. of 88th-st., 25x94.7x31.8x 114..... 26,000
6th-av., 50.5 ft. s. of 113th-st., 126.2x75; 113th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x¼ block; 113th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x¼ block..... 43,000
8th-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 34th-st., 24.8x100, h. and l..... 36,250
8th-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 34th-st., 24.8x200, h. and l..... 40,500
8th-av., w. s., 91.4 ft. n. of Jane-st., 20x40.11, ¼ part..... 3,000
9th-av., n. e. cor. of 105th-st., 25.3x100..... 5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broome-st., No. 357, seven years, per year..... $1,500
Bowery, No. 392, five years, per year, February, 1869..... 3,300
West-st., No. 34, five years, per year..... 2,150
49th-st., No. 11 West, three years, per year..... 4,500
114th-st., No. 112 East, four years, per year..... 3,000
9th-av., No. 307, three years, per year..... 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PETER A. HEGEMAN,

(Son of the late Peter A. Hegeman,)

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

NO. 61 LIBERTY-ST.,

Has a general assortment of choice WEST side and EAST side lots FOR SALE, including some very desirable WATER FRONTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,

NO. 543 WEST 22D-ST., JUNCTION BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.,

And the "Times" West-Side Office,

NO. 308 WEST 23D-ST., CORNER OF 8TH-AV.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHARLES E. WHITE,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 150 Broadway.

Particular attention given to property placed in his charge.

INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE STONE dwelling and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 66th-st.; the whole for only $67,500, if sold promptly. This property is very valuable, on high ground in the centre of the West Side, is exceedingly cheap; terms easy; sold for the account of a non-resident; location first-class.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. This is the most desirable block for a residence between Washington-square and 28th-st. The house is in good order, and in every way one of the most attractive in the market; will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE brown-stone four-story residence, corner 49th-st. and Madison-av. One-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage; the balance will be accepted in six per cent. first mortgage railway bonds, or the premises will be rented unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELABORATELY FINISH-ed four-story houses, 26 feet front, on north side of 53d-st., between Madison and 6th avs.; location unsurpassed; possession immediately; title guaranteed. Inquire on premises of G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, builders.

SACRIFICE OF FOUR LOW-GRADE houses, if sold soon, viz.: two on 29th-st., near 10th-av.; one near 29th-st., on 11th-av.; one on 119th-st., near 4th-av. Now's your chance. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—TWO four-story brown-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; easy terms or favorable leases. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., Branch Office corner of 61st-st. and 4th-av.

TO THOSE SEEKING FOR INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—A valuable property adjoining the corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane; rent roll $15,000 per year; will be sold at a bargain, to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH and Lexington avs., a splendid four-story stone front house, 21x50x100. Inquire of M. NEWTON, corner of Madison-av. and 53d-st.

FIFTH-AV.—AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE extra-size well-built newly-designed and elegantly frescoed residence, near 49th-st., for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON NARRAGANSETT BAY, (180 feet water front,) an elegant furnished cottage; ens, bath, laundry and every convenience; superb view; boating and fishing. Address Post-office Box No. 238, Bristol, R. I.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY A SPECIALTY.—Choice properties for sale or rent, all prices, for homes or investment; furnished houses for season or year.

CHARLES D. KELLOGG, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

L. GIESE & CO., NO. 5½ PINE-ST., offer for sale and exchange several houses in New-Jersey, within one hour of City Hall. Also, several farms for sale at low prices.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, being a part of the manor of the late Chancellor Livingston, in Columbia County, New-York, upon the banks of the Hudson River, and three miles from Tivoli station; five or six trains each way daily. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled, and the view from the piazza has been so graphically described by Barry Gray in a recent number of the *Home Journal*. The property consists of eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion house (new) of stone and brick, French roof, frescoed, with tank, bath, &c. Also, large cottage, fourteen rooms; each-house and stables, farm barns, sheds, ice and wood houses, machine, carpenter, and other shops, all new, newly painted, and in perfect order. The property is well underdrained, has four wells of good water. No fever and ague here. Churches and school near. Furniture, stock, and farming implements sold also if desired. Apply on the premises to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOCUST Grove, the elegant residence of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse, situated on the banks of the Hudson, two miles of Poughkeepsie. The house is very commodious, is in excellent order throughout, and commands extensive views of the river and Highlands.

The grounds comprise seventy-six acres, and are beautifully laid out. There are hot and cold graperies, hot-house, fruit and shade trees in abundance; good stables and out-buildings, and all the appointments for a most desirable residence.

Only one-fourth the purchase-money will be required at time of sale; the balance on bond and mortgage to suit the purchaser.

For particulars apply to PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

THOMAS R. WALKER,
HENRY DAY,
ARTHUR B. PROAL, } Executors.

ATTRACTIVE HOMESTEAD VILLA FOR SALE,

OR MIGHT EXCHANGE.

In highly-privileged and pleasant city of New-Britain, Conn., served by two trunk railroads, with frequent trains in all directions, and only twenty minutes' ride from Hartford. This estate, offered only on account of business removal, has location unsurpassed, at intersection of three streets, (public park between two,) and all its surroundings are of SPECIAL ADVANTAGE, looking to either home or investment. Consists of dwelling, (Gothic style,) seventeen rooms, gas, and hot-water circulation throughout laundry, with extra soap-tubs and boiler, two bath rooms, excellent furnace, cemented cellar, &c., &c. Stable accommodating several horses, and carriage-house; also, greenhouse, 60 by 18, fitted with hot-air furnace and flue, handsome fixtures for flowers, and living fountain. Grounds front two streets, beautified by lawn, choice shade-trees, hedges, and a large front plat lined with blue and white sea-shore pebbles in mosaic, which, with unfailing 200 feet head of water, affords the diversity of "beauty—that is a joy forever." Furniture and greenhouse stock of several thousand fine plants also for sale. Photographic pictures, &c., in real estate office of VIRGIL CORNISH, New-Britain, and of STEPHENS BROTHERS, Conveyancers, No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to

A. D. HOPE,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

COMPLETE, BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY.—A perfect piece of seven acres on the southerly slope of mountain, Orange, N. J., elegantly laid out in lawns and garden; the residence has brick trimmings, and is built in the most perfect manner for owner's use, 40x86, containing twenty rooms and every modern convenience, including gas and hot-water furnace; the grounds are in the most perfect order, and stocked with the finest and most rare and very choice; trees and shrubbery are unsurpassed, and the situation high, convenient and in an excellent neighborhood; roads leading to the place and in vicinity are macadamized, and views of great range are very magnificent; the place has a gardener's cottage, fine stables, hennery, and other out-buildings; is abundantly supplied with pure water. Is now occupied by owner, who will sell for cash, which is a fine chance for a complete, entire, or in part, as desired. Further particulars, photographs, &c., apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., New-York. Orange real estate a specialty.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE late Louis Walsh, located at Mamaroneck, N. Y., on the Boston road, near the Sound; the place contains about twenty-seven acres of rolling land, and well adapted for cutting up into villa plots; a portion of this is located on very high ground, giving views from Throgg's Neck to Greenwich, Long Island, and the North River; has fine young trees, in all about 4,000 feet; fine mansion, sixteen rooms; gas and water; barn 30x60 feet; stable with ten stalls, carriage-house, farmer's cottage and all the necessary out-buildings. This is a very desirable property, and can be bought on satisfactory terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY residence at Pourhkeepsie, two miles south of the Court-house, fronting on Hudson River; brick house; twenty rooms; all modern improvements, gas, water, hot water, furnace, &c.; all in perfect order; two cottages, stable, ice-house, barns, sheds, &c.; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out, with choice varieties of shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; abundance of fruit—trees planted twenty years ago; over Hudson River and surrounding country unsurpassed; immediate possession; terms to suit. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., forty-two miles from the City, via New-York and Harlem Railroad, a very fine country residence of about nine acres; entire land; house contains fifteen rooms; large stables, carriage-house, and barns; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and well stocked with fruit and shade trees; perfectly healthy, and taxes light. Will be sold to close the estate of George W. Miller, deceased. Apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., WILLIAM H. AIKEN, No. 10 Water-st., PHILIP S. MILLER, 53 Exchange-place, } Executors.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of grounds attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogues giving full information mailed free. A complete and special survey of Long Branch can be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, Special Agents, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-STORY French-roof house, at Elizabeth, with an acre of land; house newly painted; contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, nine sleeping-rooms, with closets, hot and cold water, grate, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c. Apply to D. W. BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st., or CRANE & GLASBY, Elizabeth.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE AT MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT. Large mansion, gas, water, all modern improvements, greenhouses, fruit-houses, carriage-houses, porter's lodge, lakes, boats, pavilions, large lawns, flower and fruit gardens, fine views, groves, promenades, drives, &c.; a gentleman's place. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 25 Park-place.

A TWO-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT brick house, ten rooms and good cellar; all modern improvements; garden full fruit and flowers; delightful neighborhood; express trips thirty minutes from No. 244 East 125th-st. to Fulton Market; for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to the owner, WILLARD HARVEY, No. 42 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson, a handsome country-seat of sixteen acres; view unsurpassed, grounds completely laid out, with cold grapery and green-houses, stable, barn, ice-house, &c.; house in complete order, with bowling alley and billiard-room. For particulars apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, No. 168 Broadway, between 11 and 12 daily.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLACE AT Rye Neck, one mile from Mamaroneck Depot, New-Haven Railroad, cottage-house, house for gardener, grapery, farming utensils, horses, cows, &c., on the place; will be sold with eighteen or nine acres. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE ON Franklin-place: A complete house, with all of the modern improvements; eighteen rooms; five minutes from depot; large garden, with fruit; must be seen to be appreciated. Possession in April; easy. Apply to owner, S. P. TOMKINS, Morristown, N. J.

SEVENTY-FIVE TO 100-HORSE WATER-power for sale, near depots of two railroads, with about sixteen acres of land, in New-Jersey, and only seven miles from New-York, adapted for any manufacturing business; price, $65,000. A. L. GIESE & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF FORDHAM FOR SALE—Eight rooms; carriage-house, one acre of land; five minutes' walk from depot; terms easy; price $700.

PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Pleasant houses, $3,000 to $60,000; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; variety houses, farms, land, &c., to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 21.

LOTS FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS DEPOT—50 feet front; 100x150 deep; from $500 to $1,000 per lot. Also land by the acre on reasonable terms. Inquire of M. M. FISHER, White Plains.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-ST.—The undermentioned auctions will be held at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, commencing each day at 12 o'clock:

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—16th and 107th sts., (105th a 100-foot street,) 225 feet east of 10th-av., between Central Park and Grand Boulevard; six splendid lots, each 25x100.5; three lots on 106th and three on 107th sts., having fine present and grand prospective value; terms very liberal.

THURSDAY, April 25.—57th, (100-foot,) st., south side, 250 feet west of 9th-av., convenient to Broadway and Central Park, overlooking the Hudson; a superb full-front building-lot on grade, ready at once to improve; high ground; street graded, sewered and paved. Maps ready.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUA- BLE WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—Attention is called to a sale of valuable property, situated on the Hudson, between Spuyten Duyvil and Riverdale, and about half a mile from the former station.

The property comprises about two and one-half acres of ground, with a fine mansion house, and will be sold under a judgment of foreclosure, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M., on the premises.

For diagram and particulars apply to

J. LAWRENCE SLOSSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 35 William-st., New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—107TH-AV. STORE, 65TH-ST.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON will sell by auction, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., TUESDAY, April 30, 107th-av., west side, 25 feet south of 65th-st., the very valuable lot and capital three-story store and dwelling, 25x45, lot 75 feet; rents from $600 to $1,000 yearly; mortgage, $4,000. Maps ready.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. BELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION, AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

One hour from New-York by Central New-Jersey Railroad.

Thirty-four trains daily.

On THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1872,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

Of some of the most desirable

REAL ESTATE

In that beautiful and healthful city, viz.:

The handsome two-story house south-east corner of 7th-st. and Cherry-st., containing twelve rooms; lot 100 feet front on 7th-st. by 270 feet in depth; every description of choice fruit.

The lot immediately in the rear of the above-described property directly opposite Third-place, being 100 feet front on 8th-st. (Crescent-av.) by 270 feet in depth. These two properties are admitted to be the best locations on the finest streets in the city, on high ground, and only five minutes' walk from the depot.

The block of thirteen two-story houses on 3d-st., corner of Richmond-st., each containing six rooms and cellar, conveniently arranged for one or two families, and now renting for $15 per month.

The magnificent hill-side property of 108 acres, about ten minutes' drive from the depot, near the Park, on Cherry-st., with the houses, barns, and buildings thereon. Probably no property within the same distance from New-York offers equal inducements to the purchasers of real estate. Situated just beyond the city limits, it will well repay any purchaser (at the expense) the advantages of all the improvements that must necessarily be made to that point.

IT WILL BE SOLD IN PLOTS SUITABLE FOR VILLA SITES, CONTAINING FROM THREE TO EIGHT ACRES EACH, having the most charming, varied, and extensive views that can be obtained in this vicinity, and will be sold upon such liberal terms as to enable purchasers, for a small expenditure of money, to secure a beautiful location for their homestead in what is evidently destined to be the most desirable portion of Plainfield. It is now proposed to macadamize Cherry-st. the entire length. The Legislature granted a charter for a horse railroad between Plainfield and Metuchen, which will pass within a few hundred feet of the frontage. The city improvements are extending in this direction, and the property increasing in value with great rapidity.

The sale will commence at 1 P. M. precisely, on the corner of Richmond and Third sts., Plainfield, and will be continued at each parcel until all is disposed of. Carriages will be furnished to convey those desiring to attend.

Terms will be moderate, and announced at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

WAKEMAN & LATTING,
No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27,

at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, College Point, Long Island,

by order of

ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN, Esq., positive sale of the magnificent residence and grounds of Frits Koenig, Esq., who has taken up his permanent residence in Europe. Seventy-five per cent. on mortgage for a term of years. Free tickets and maps of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

SIX HUNDRED FACING LOTS AND LARGE MANSION-HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS.—The estate of Thomas Lott, deceased, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition. F. L. Dallon, referee. Messrs. Crooke, Bergen & Clement, attorneys.

JAMES COLE'S SON will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 24th, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite Court-house, 600 lots, finely located, on Rapelyea, Vanderveer, Lott, Christopher, Johnson, and Sackman av

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Wed., May 15	BRITANNIA	Wed., April 24.
Sat., May 18	COLUMBIA	Sat., April 27.
Sat., May 25	EUROPA	Sat., May 4.
Sat., June 2	ANGLIA	Sat., May 11.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at low rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, May 18
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, June 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Monday, April 22, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, April 27, at 8 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, May 4, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS..Saturday, April 27, at 8 A.M.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, April 25, 7 A.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 27, 9 A.M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, May 9, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 11, 8 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Russia	Wed'sday, April 24	Abyssinia	Sat'day, April 27
Cuba	Wed'sday, May 1	Bavaria	Sat'day, May 4
Scotia	Wed'sday, May 8	Algeria	Sat'day, May 11
Java	Wed'sday, May 15	Parthia	Sat'day, May 18
China	Wed'sday, May 22	Calabria	Sat'day, May 25

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at from 2 to 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC	April 27, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC	May 4, 3 P. M.
BALTIC	May 11, 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC	May 18, 2 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Panama Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

BALTIC LLOYD
MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Only direct line to Prussia, Russia and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic local lines of steamers, New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER	May 4
JASON, (extra steamer)	May 18
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON	June 1
THORWALDSEN, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building.)	

Rates of passage payable in gold.

CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
From New-York	$100	Including mattress	$30
From Stettin	90	Including mattress	40
Excursion tickets	170	Including mattress	65

Children under ten years half fare.
For through freights to the principal ports of the Baltic, and passage, apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	April 24, at 2½ P.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	May 1, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD	May 3, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	May 8, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	May 15, at 11½ A.M
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	May 22, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passages, 80 gs. gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
April 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of April 27.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco May 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER.....June 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO. Timmerman...Thursday, May 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Sat., May 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Wed., May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 1 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 25.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) May 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, May 9.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
The United States Mail Steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Aligre, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD,
FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 20th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 22d	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 24th	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 25th	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 26th	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 29th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	1:00 P. M.		

ALBANY AND TROY LINE, LANDING AT Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.
C. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

FOR TROY DIRECT—CITIZENS' STEAM-boat Company of Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL daily, (Saturday excepted,) will leave Pier 43, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked via Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroad.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Supt.

FOR BONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR STAMFORD.—THE STEAM-BOAT AMERICUS leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leave Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
2.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY
Second Mortgage Convertible 7 Per Cent. Currency Bonds.

INTEREST WARRANTS PAYABLE OCTOBER AND APRIL.
PRINCIPAL 1886.

We offer for sale $100,000 of the above bonds in block. By act of reorganization of the Company, these bonds are convertible into the First Preferred Shares of the Company, which amount to only 17,000 shares, and into the Consolidated Bonds (recently negotiated at Amsterdam) of six millions of dollars, which cover the entire line of 230 miles of completed road, together with all the rolling stock and real property, to the value of more than ten millions of dollars. The road crosses the entire State of Illinois, and connects with the mammoth iron bridges spanning the Mississippi at Keokuk and Burlington. The income of the road for the year will net sufficient to pay interest on all the bonded indebtedness and dividend on the preferred shares.
For terms apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Corner Wall and Williams sts.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 6th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Vice-President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 25, until the morning of May 7, 1872.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK 7s, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
Jersey City 7s, twenty years to run.
Paterson County 7s, Water Loan, twenty years to run.
For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE—Continental, Home, Hanover, Howard, Lenox, Importers' and Traders', Relief, Guardian, Adriatic, Manhattan, German American, and others.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 66 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROFITABLE
INVESTMENT.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.

This Company is chartered by the State of Connecticut.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
There is no personal liability of stockholders.
The laws of Connecticut limit the sum of taxes of every kind to one per cent. on the stock of non-resident stockholders, and the stock is not taxable in any other State.
THE OBJECT OF THIS COMPANY is to loan money on first mortgage at the West, and sell such mortgage securities at the East, making a profit between the rate at which the money is loaned and the rate at which the security is sold.
It is estimated that the profits of the Company will be, the first year:

Capital stock, $1,000,000, invested at 9 per cent. interest	$90,000
$2,000,000 of securities sold with average profit on sale, after deducting office and other expenses, 2 per cent	40,000
Say that one-half of securities sold will have prompt payment of interest and eventual payment of principal guaranteed by the Company, at an average charge of half of one per cent. per annum, average of securities run four years, and whole average guarantee charge 2 per cent. on $1,000,000	20,000
Total	$150,000

Earnings first year, deducting all expenses, 15 PER CENT. on capital stock.
The safety of the investments of this Company is insured:
First—Because its investments are to be exclusively upon first mortgage upon real estate, and
Second—Because the following well-known business men are stockholders and trustees for the management of its funds:

TRUSTEES.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, President National Bank of Commerce, New-York.
EUGENE KELLY, Eugene Kelly & Co., Bankers, New-York.
EMIL SAUER, President German American Bank, New-York.
GEORGE D. MORGAN, E. D. Morgan & Co., Bankers, New-York.
WM. B. OGDEN, Chicago.
WM. ORTON, President Western Union Telegraph Company, New-York.
AUGUSTUS SCHELLENGER, Mayor, New-London.
HENRY R. BOND, President Mariners' Savings Bank, New-London.
CHARLES BUTLER, President St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, New-York.
AUGUSTUS W. GREENLEAF, Greenleaf, Norris & Co., Bankers, New-York.
HENRY P. HAVEN, Williams, Haven & Co., New-London.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New-York.
JOS. PATTERSON, President Western National Bank, Philadelphia.
A. N. RAMSDELL, President New-London Bank and New-London Northern Railroad Company.
J. GREGORY SMITH, President Northern Pacific Railroad Company, St. Albans, Vt.
M. L. SCUDDER, JR, Ogden & Scudder, Chicago.
GEORGE H. STUART, Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia.
GEORGE B. UPTON, Boston.
Investing Agents, OGDEN & SCUDDER, (late Ogden, Sheldon & Scudder,) Chicago.
The principal business of the Company will be conducted in New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

NOTICE OF OPENING BOOKS.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1872.
The undersigned have been appointed by the Trustees Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Equitable Trust Company, and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the National Bank of Commerce, where prospectuses can be obtained.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY.
EMIL SAUER.
GEORGE H. STUART.
GEORGE B. UPTON.
HENRY P. HAVEN.

Over 10 Per Cent.
NET EARNINGS.
ALL TAXES PAID.
Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND BONDS.
The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 12 PINE-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1872.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Leonard Kirby,	Edwin R. Livermore,
Wm. B. Skidmore,	M. B. Carpenter,
John Castree,	Aaron Rutherford,
Francis A. Ray,	John Keyser,
Henry Elsworth,	Moses W. Fish,
Thos. Paton,	Joseph Colwell,
Cyrus H. Loutrel,	T. G. Mathews,
Rutsen Suckley,	Joel D. Hunter,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Aaron Claflin,
Daniel Drew,	Chas. H. Ludington,
John J. Morris,	Harvey Weed,
George Opdyke,	Ezra Wheeler,
Geo. W. Elder,	Lyman A. Jacobus,
James C. Gulick,	Washington L. Cooper,
Thos. Reed,	J. W. G. Clements,
O. W. Bird,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Gardner G. Yvelin,	Edgar Ryan,
Walter W. Price,	Valentine Kirby,
Samuel T. Knapp,	Francis Jenkins,
Nathanel Smith,	Peter Rowe.

John Rogers.
And the following gentlemen inspectors of next election, viz.: Charles E. Crehan, Hector Armstrong and Horton Frost. And at a meeting of the Board held this day, LEONARD KIRBY, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD COMPANY.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.
The present holders of the property formerly owned by the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company and the New-York Gold Mining Company having organized a new company, are now prepared to exchange the stock of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company upon favorable terms for the space of three months from April 12, 1872. For particulars inquire at the office, No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 28. CHARLES J. CANDA, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE.—Scrip or all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.
THE
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
AT
90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:
MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.
THE ROAD will be
33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,
either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.
THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.
THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.
The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.
We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Midland R. R.
AND CONNECTIONS.
Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.
Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.
All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.
For sale by
Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A Safe Investment.
Paying over 11 per cent. per annum.
We are just in receipt of last installment of the Bonds of Greene County, State of Missouri. Only about one-fourth of the whole issue ($400,000) of above Bonds remain unsold, which we continue to offer at 80c. and accrued interest. Bonds mature in 19 years. Rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable February and August, at National Park Bank, New-York, free of tax.
Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage
LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.
Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first-class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NOS. 281 AND 283 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1872.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class for the term of three years, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-rooms of the Company on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

J. H. WILSON, Late U. S. A. | EDWARD F. WINSLOW, Pres't St. L. & S. E. R'way.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.
No. 206 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo.
Report upon, Build, Manage and Equip RAILWAYS and sell Securities. No negotiate loans
Choice securities constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1872.
By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest on the Public Debt due May 1, 1872, will be paid at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1872, without rebate.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Asst. Treasurer U. S.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 27 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 544 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
The above articles extensively manufactured, and a large supply constantly on hand, together with a fine assortment of riding bridles, lap-dusters, and saddlery goods generally. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

HARNESS,
Double and Single, good quality, light and heavy, under manufacturers' prices, to cover advances, at New-York Sales and Storage Repository, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 114 West 18th-st., one clarence coupé, almost as good as new, pole and shafts, lined with maroon morocco; one four-seat park phaeton, fine order, made by Wood Bros.; one four-seat and one two-seat sleigh, saddle, two double and two single sets of harness, whips, blankets, black bear skin robe, &c. Call between 9 and 11.

FOR SALE—A DARK-BROWN HORSE, SIX years old, sound and kind in every respect; good style and splendid roadster; with light, open buggy and harness, nearly new, and all in good order; will be sold low, as the owner has no use for it. Can be seen at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY fine carriage-horses, 16 hands, brown color, six and seven years old, sound and kind, and only used a few months in the City. Address JAMES, Box No. 28,91 Post-office.

A SPLENDID CHESTNUT GELDING, raised by Lewis G. Morris, Esq., sired by *Jupiter*, fifteen and a half hands high, fine action, seven years old; has been used as a tandem and four-in-hand leader. Private stable, No. 62 East 33d-st.

$250.—HANDSOME BLACK MARE, FIFteen hands high; must be seen to be appreciated; warranted by owner. Inquire at Graham's stables, No. 1,241 Broadway.

FOR SALE—$175 FAMILY ROCKAWAY; cost $375; little used; patent shifting seats; strong, light; will suit City or country. WASHBURN'S stable, No. 165 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

STABLE.—PART O

GORDON AND GOULD.

Some Further Developments in This Remarkable Case.

The Affidavits Made Before Judge Brady—How Jay Gould Used the Ring to Oppress Gordon—An Extraordinary Narrative—The Case to Come Up Today.

Late in the Summer of 1870, a gentleman of quiet manners, fine personal appearance and evident British birth, arrived in the City of St. Paul, Minn., and registered his name on the book at the Metropolitan Hotel as G. GORDON, Scotland. His appearance created but little attention. He enjoyed the bracing air of the far Western State, paid his bills and was remarkable only for quiet, unostentatious behavior. The arrival of letters from abroad bearing armorial crests, the Earl's signet on his horses' harness, and withal the discovery of an unusually large balance at the bank, however, awakened curiosity as to who the stranger really was. Subsequent transactions with the Northern Pacific Railroad added fuel to the flame of inquiry. While in St. Paul, he expressed himself as being charmed with the climate, the soil, the people and their institutions, and stated frequently his desire to purchase a section of territory to plant upon it a colony of his countrymen. It was during his negotiations with the Northern Pacific Railroad that the fact leaked out that the stranger was a Scottish nobleman, but when approached upon this question the subject of inquiry uniformly replied, that in this country all men were equal, and that it made very little difference whether he was or was not a nobleman, and that he preferred not to be addressed by any title save that of Mr. GORDON.

He selected for his proposed colony a beautiful section of country near the romantic and picturesque region of the lake, and here with this colony he announced his intention of residing. In order to complete his purchase with the Northern Pacific Railroad he arrived in this City in January last, but the Company was not prepared to give title to the property.

Long before the Sickles *coup d'état*, it was rumored that the foreign stockholders of Erie were about to rally for another conflict, and that prominent in the campaign was one "Lord" GORDON. The rumor was felt to be but one of the many stories about Erie. Little heed was paid to it by the public, who were only aroused from their apathy by the rumor that Lord GORDON was none other than the long-lost Earl of ABERDEEN, whose immense estates in Scotland awaited the appearance of the rightful heir. The GORDON, however, at the Metropolitan Hotel, denied that he was anything else but plain Mr. GORDON.

Mr. JAY GOULD had made frequent attempts to meet Mr. GORDON, and on the 2d of March called at the Metropolitan Hotel, and was invited upstairs, where the astonished President of Erie met not only Mr. GORDON, but the Philosopher of the *Tribune*, HORACE GREELEY.

Today the annexed affidavit will be presented to Judge BRADY, in the case of GORDON GORDON against JAY GOULD, and in it the conversation that ensued appears:

That for some time prior to the 12th day of March last, 1872, the defendant was President of the said Erie Railroad Company, and while such President, and on or about the 2d day of said month of March, said defendant called upon the plaintiff, at his rooms in the Metropolitan Hotel, in the City of New-York. At this interview the plaintiff explained to the defendant his position as a shareholder in said Company, and stated to him that he held certificates for over 60,000 shares of said Company's stock, which had not been transferred to his name on the books of said Company. The plaintiff, thereupon, insisted that a change in the management of the affairs of the Company could no longer be delayed—the change demanded by the plaintiff being, as explained by him to the defendant, that the road should be restored to the stockholders; that they should be allowed to choose their own Board of Directors; that the bill then before the Legislature, intended to secure a new election of Directors, should not be opposed by the then management; that no influence should be brought by the management to defeat this bill, and that the various aggressive litigations in which the Company was engaged, should cease.

Mr. GREELEY took an active part in the conversation with Mr. GOULD as quoted in the affidavit:

The proposed change in the policy of the management of the line was talked over with Mr. GREELEY very freely and fully. I explained to Mr. GREELEY, in GOULD'S presence, the proposals made by me for effecting a change in the policy of the Company, and that GOULD and I were to co-operate to secure that end. Mr. GREELEY, upon this, congratulated GOULD on the prospect of a change in the policy of the management, and strongly advised him to follow the course which I had laid down for him. He told him very emphatically, among other things, that he must let the stockholders have control of their own property, and if, by the election, his connection with the line was continued, he must immediately cut Wall-street; all of which GOULD promised he would do.

Upon this promise being given by GOULD, Mr. GREELEY replied, "Well, of course I ave nothing whatever to do with it, but if you take Mr. GORDON'S advice it will no doubt bring good results with it. You can at once stop litigation, and thus save the line the large expenses connected therewith."

Affairs progressed swimmingly. Mr. GORDON and Mr. GOULD were evidently on the best terms. Mr. GORDON, however, moved carefully, and required many pledges from the President of Erie as to his (GOULD'S) good faith. On the 9th of March Mr. GOULD voluntarily placed in Mr. GORDON'S hands the following:

I hereby resign my position as President and director of the Erie Railway Company, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor.

Yours, &c. JAY GOULD.

NEW-YORK, March 9.

This resignation remained with Mr. GORDON, who proposed to use it for the best interests of the road at a given time. In the meantime the Sickles *coup d'état* takes place, and to the DIX Board of Directors Mr. GOULD presents a second resignation.

HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE.

From this time matters assumed an unpleasant shape. WILLIAM BELDEN appeared on the scene and vibrated alternately as the friend of GOULD and anon as the friend of GORDON, and on the 23d of March assumed a singular rôle, in regard to which the following affidavit of Mr. GORDON will more fully explain:

On that day I was sitting in my room in the Metropolitan Hotel about 1½ o'clock P. M., when WILLIAM BELDEN'S card was handed to me. On this card there was written in BELDEN'S handwriting that he wanted to see me immediately on a matter of the utmost importance. I desired the messenger to say that I would receive him, and to send him up. Almost immediately after he came into my room in a great state of apparent excitement. I asked him what was the matter. He replied, "JAY GOULD is satisfied that you have fooled him, and he has got Superintendent KELSO and a detective with a warrant here for your arrest—they have a carriage at the door, and they will take you off before you can get any one made aware of your position, as they did BOWLES from the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and locked him up until Monday; and under a search-warrant which they have will take possession of all your papers, unless you instantly give up all the stocks and things you received from GOULD." I positively refused to do so and asked him how came he to act in the matter. I had known BELDEN for some time, having formed his acquaintance through members of his family I had met out West. It was only the day before that he had come to me, and on the representation that he required $10,000, with which to pay his law expenses to enable him to get his discharge in bankruptcy, that I gave him the amount he required.

In answer to my question how came he to act in the matter, he showed me a paper written by GOULD, saying that BELDEN represented him, GOULD, fully. The door of my room was open, and I saw several people outside whom BELDEN referred to as detectives. I said to BELDEN, "send JAY GOULD here himself if he wants anything from me." BELDEN then told me that GOULD was in Room No. 112, with WM. M. TWEED, KELSO and Judge SHANDLEY. He went into the adjoining room and returned saying, "GOULD refuses to come in." I still refused to deliver up anything. BELDEN then said, "They will have you immediately locked up, and seize what they please; your surrendering by compulsion does not deprive you of any right you have." I then said, "As you extort them from me; I give them up," and I handed over $200,000 in currency, which was in one parcel I had lying beside me—being the $180,000 in currency I received from GOULD, and the balance was made up from the proceeds of the sales of Erie Railway stock which I had sold as I have explained: Two hundred shares National Stock Yard Company, one hundred shares Brook's Locomotive Works, and twenty Northern and Nyack Railroad bonds. BELDEN took these away and returned in a minute or two saying, "That won't satisfy GOULD; you must give me an order on your brokers at Philadelphia to give up the Allegheny and Oil Creek shares." These shares I had found, on inquiry, to be in a peculiar position. They were part of what was known as the Titusville Issue, and were tied up, I succeeded in getting them untied, and caused them to be delivered to Messrs. AUSTIN & ORERGE, brokers, Philadelphia, to be disposed of. BELDEN said his detectives were still there. I then wrote an order, under the same threat, to my said brokers at Philadelphia, as to those shares.

No request, in writing, or otherwise, was made to me by GOULD, or any person on his behalf, asking or requesting that the said money, stocks and bonds, or any part or portion thereof, should be returned or restored by me to him until the demand was made by BELDEN, as I have explained. This money and the said stocks and bonds belonged to me, and I would not have delivered the same and the said order to BELDEN, or GOULD, or any one in their behalf, or on behalf of either of them, but for the menaces of immediate arrest, the presence, as I was informed, in the adjoining room, of GOULD, Superintendent KELSO, Justice SHANDLEY, and WM. M. TWEED, who was in company with them, and the representation that they had a criminal warrant for my arrest, and a search warrant under which I was threatened with the seizure of my private papers. I submitted to the extortion only because I saw no means of avoiding it, except by submitting to still greater outrage and wrong.

Shortly after said occurrence I saw WM. M. TWEED leave his room, No. 113.

Upon the afternoon of said 23d March, I think about 3 o'clock, BELDEN came to my room at the hotel where I had remained. He apologized for the part he had played in the transactions of the day. I tolerated him because I desired to have all the information on the subject I could obtain. BELDEN stated that the parties in the adjoining room were very much surprised indeed that I had given up the money and securities; that they had but little faith in the success of their scheme, and that GOULD had instructed him, BELDEN, to take any settlement he could get, and that he would be glad if he got $100,000. BELDEN also stated that GOULD gave him $10,000 out of the money, and that he, BELDEN, could have kept all the money, and they would be none the wiser. He added, that when he handed the money and securities to GOULD, TWEED took the parcel containing the money and counted it over; that he, BELDEN, remarked "Now, I hope you are satisfied GORDON is a gentleman." To which TWEED replied: "That's nothing, it only shows he has got bigger game on hand." Mr. MARSH, of the hotel, was in my room on this occasion when BELDEN was there. Later in the evening Mr. MARSH again came into my room. Mr. BELDEN also came in. BELDEN referred to the parties in the adjoining room, called them the Ring, said there was a conspiracy formed by them to do for me; that it was not the first time they had done for others, some having disappeared altogether, while others were so injured that they never recovered; that they would treat me as they did a Mr. EATON. He advised me that I should have some person always in attendance upon whom I could rely. Under this advice I have acted.

After the money and property was extorted from me, I telegraphed to my brokers in Philadelphia that they were not to honor the order I had given GOULD for the delivery to him of the Alleghany and Oil Creek stock, as the same had been fraudulently obtained from me; and on the following day I sent a messenger express to Philadelphia with a letter to the same effect. My letter and telegram were received by my brokers in time to stay the delivery of stocks to GOULD or his representatives.

I saw BELDEN the following Monday, when I informed him that I had retained counsel and placed myself as to these matters in their hands. On that day, and on several days following, BELDEN called upon me, representing, he said, JAY GOULD, and expressing the desire of the latter to have the matter settled, and to know how much I would accept in full for a settlement. I declined to interfere, and referred him to my counsel, JOHN H. STRAHAN. From that date to the present I have been subjected to many annoyances; parties watch my rooms at the hotel, and I am watched and followed wherever I go.

About 5 o'clock on the evening of April 9, I was arrested in my rooms on the warrant granted at the instance of GOULD in this suit. The arrest was made by JARVIS, Deputy Sheriff, who left my rooms about two minutes after the arrest, leaving two of his assistants behind, with instructions that they were not to allow me out of their presence. JARVIS was to return, he said, in a very few minutes. Mr. ADDISON F. ROBERTS, of the firm of L. ROBERTS & Co., New-York, was in attendance shortly afterward, ready to become my bail. Mr. ROBERTS' responsibility for the amount of bail required was undoubted. My attorney, ROBERT H. STRAHAN, was also in attendance. JARVIS did not return, and although searched for, could not be found. After waiting for him until after 11 o'clock, Mr. STRAHAN went for Mr. STEVENS, the Under Sheriff, and in about half an hour returned with Mr. STEVENS, but he declined to accept Mr. ROBERTS as bail, as his instructions from the Sheriff were to have two securities upon the bond. Upon hearing this, I sent a messenger with a note to Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, who, although it was past midnight, at once came to my hotel, and gave the required security along with Mr. ROBERTS.

GORDON GORDON.

Mr. GREELEY thus verifies the foregoing:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: HORACE GREELEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he knows both the plaintiff and the defendant in the above-entitled action. That he has read the affidavit of the defendant, Mr. GORDON, made herein, verified 11th day of April, 1872. That the statements contained in said affidavit, as to conversations had with and in the presence of this deponent, are in substance in each and every particular true to the best of his recollection. HORACE GREELEY.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1872. M. M. BUDLONG, Notary Public New-York City and County.

Proceedings were at once commenced before a referee under the following order:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GORDON GORDON against JAY GOULD.—On the annexed affidavit of JOHN H. STRAHAN, of counsel for the plaintiff, verified 3d April, 1872: It is ordered that M. M. BUDLONG, counselor at law, of New-York, be appointed as referee to take the affidavit or deposition of HENRY S. MARSH, named in said affidavit.

JOHN R. BRADY, Justice.

Before the referee the following was elicited:

AFFIDAVIT OF THE CLERK OF THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: HENRY S. MARSH, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am room clerk in the Metropolitan Hotel in the City of New-York, and have been so for a period of about seventeen years. I know the plaintiff, GORDON GORDON, and the defendant, JAY GOULD. The plaintiff has occupied rooms in the said hotel for five or six weeks; his rooms are, and have been during that period, parlor No. 110 and the two bedrooms adjoining. I know WM. BELDEN, of the late firm of FISK & BELDEN, brokers, New-York. The FISK of the firm was the late JAMES FISK, JR., Vice-President of the Erie Railway Company. BELDEN has repeatedly boarded at the Metropolitan Hotel during my connection with it.

Upon Saturday, 23d March, 1872, I was on duty in the office of the hotel when said BELDEN called me aside, out of the hearing of the others who were around, and stated that GORDON, the plaintiff, was a fraud; I was very much surprised to hear this from BELDEN, and asked him what grounds he had for making such a statement; he said that GOULD, the defendant, had, upon inquiry, found him to be so; that GOULD was there in the billiard-room of the hotel, and BELDEN wanted me to see that he, GOULD, got up to parlor No. 112 without being seen by GORDON; that Mr. TWEED and Judge SHANDLEY were then up in Room No. 112, and had the papers all ready for GORDON'S arrest. BELDEN asked me to send Detective KIRSH of the hotel to Police Head-quarters and say to Superintendent KELSO that Mr. TWEED wanted him to come over to room No. 112 without being seen by GORDON. Room No. 112 was then, and for months previous had been, occupied by WILLIAM M. TWEED, late Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, as his private room. This room adjoined Room No. 110, occupied by the plaintiff.

Before I saw KIRSH again after sending him to Police Head-quarters for Superintendent KELSO, and about twenty minutes after I so sent him, I received a message from Room No. 112 that I was wanted there; I went up to the room as requested and knocked at the door, when it was opened by Mr. BELDEN; he at once said, addressing me, "O, he is here!" referring to Superintendent KELSO; KELSO had arrived in the interim between the time the message requesting my attendance was sent and the time I knocked at the door; BELDEN only partially opened the door, and I saw into but a small portion of the room; I saw Judge SHANDLEY, BELDEN and JAY GOULD in the room.

On BELDEN informing me that the Superintendent was there, I immediately turned and went down-stairs to the office, where I remained about half an hour, when BELDEN again came down and requested his card should immediately be sent up to Mr. GORDON'S room. This was about 1 o'clock P. M. I sent the card up by one of the servants, who returned in a few minutes, and said to Mr. BELDEN that Mr. GORDON would see him in his room. On receiving this message, BELDEN went up stairs. After an absence of about half an hour, BELDEN again returned to the office where I was on duty, and said to me, "It is all fixed." I asked him how it was fixed. He said: "We have got the securities; GORDON has given them and the money, amounting in all to about $500,000. Oh, if you had only seen GOULD and TWEED when I handed GOULD the securities and the money." I asked him what they said. He answered, "TWEED and GOULD were perfectly taken by surprise," to which I remarked, "Well, I hope they are satisfied that there is one honest man in the world." BELDEN then left.

About an hour and half afterward, which would be about 3 o'clock P. M., I went up to Room No. 110, Mr. GORDON'S room, where I found GORDON, and also, much to my surprise, BELDEN. I was asked by Mr. GORDON to come in and take a seat, which I did. When there, BELDEN explained to Mr. GORDON and myself the surprise of the parties in the adjoining room that GORDON should have given up the securities and the money. He stated that so little faith had they in the success of their scheme, that he, BELDEN, had been instructed by GOULD to make any settlement he could get, and that they would have been glad to have got $100,000. BELDEN on this occasion also stated that when he went into Room No. 112 with the money and the securities, and handed them to GOULD, he (BELDEN) remarked to GOULD and WILLIAM M. TWEED, "Now I hope you are satisfied," That TWEED took up the parcel containing the money and said: "That's nothing; he's got a bigger game on." BELDEN informed us that GOULD had given him $10,000 out of it, and that he could have kept all the greenbacks and they would have been none the wiser, as he had full authority to settle on any terms he chose. Later in the evening, I think about 10 o'clock, I went to Room No. 110, where Mr. GORDON was. BELDEN again came in. He spoke of the parties in the adjoining room, calling them the "ring." He said there was a conspiracy to get GORDON out of the way, and that it was not safe for him to remain in the hotel alone. That it was not the first time a person had been suddenly knocked down and disabled for life. He spoke of these matters as if he was quite familiar with particular instances.

BELDEN wanted me to sleep in Mr. GORDON'S room that night, and if I could not stay, he wished me to get some one who could be relied upon to do so. He added, Mr. GORDON must have some person near him day and night for some time to come. Mr. GORDON since that date has had some persons constantly in attendance with him. Mr. GORDON has on several occasions complained to me as to the annoyances to which he was subjected at the hotel, and the question as to his leaving the hotel on account of these annoyances was referred to. His statements on such occasions were very emphatic, that no annoyance they might give him would drive him from the hotel until it pleased him to leave, and that he would show that a guest at the hotel had some rights which he was determined to maintain and defend.

HENRY S. MARSH.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of April, 1872. M. M. BUDLONG, Notary Public New-York City and County.

M. M. BUDLONG, Referee.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: JAMES J. KELSO, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am Superintendent of Police in the City of New-York. Upon Saturday, the 23d of March, 1872, I was in the Metropolitan Hotel at dinner. Upon leaving the dining-hall, between 1 and 2 o'clock, I was accosted by Officer KIRSH, one of the Police force detailed at the hotel. He told me that I was wanted upstairs. He had on previous occasions given me somewhat similar intimation, and I understood that I was wanted at Room No. 112, where I sometimes visit. As I was going up to this room I met WM. BELDEN and Judge SHANDLEY, of the Essex Market Police Court. Either the one or the other of them, I am not certain which, in the presence and hearing of the other, told me that they wanted to make an arrest of a man stopping at the hotel and wanted an officer, and asked me would I send for one. I told them there was no necessity of doing so, and said here is an officer referring to KIRSH, detailed to the house. KIRSH had accompanied me upstairs. I said to KIRSH, these men want a man arrested here. You arrest him. They had a paper in their hand which I assumed to be a warrant, because the Magistrate was there and they wanted a man arrested. Unless I assumed from what was stated that there was a warrant in existence, I would not have instructed Officer KIRSH to have acted as I did.

When I had so instructed KIRSH, as I have explained, I went into Room No. 112. I understood afterward that the person referred to, to be arrested, was a Mr. GORDON.

JAMES J. KELSO.

Sworn to before me, this 8th day of April, 1872. M. M. BUDLONG, Notary Public, New-York City and County.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1872.

M. M. BUDLONG.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss: JAMES STEERS, being duly sworn, says: I am one of the clerks in the Essex Market Police Court, of the City of New-York; EDWARD J. SHANDLEY is one of the Justices of said Court. I have examined the records of the said Court from the 1st to the 23d of March, 1872, inclusive, with a view of ascertaining whether any warrant was issued during said period from said Court for the arrest of GORDON GORDON, or for the arrest of any person by the name of GORDON, upon the complaint of JAY GOULD or any other person; and I find nothing in said records to show that any such warrant was or has been issued. I further state, that warrants of arrest are never issued from said Court except upon a sworn complaint. From an examination of the records of the said Court, from the 1st up to and including the 23d of March, 1872, I am enabled to and do state that no complaint was or has been made or filed in said Court by JAY GOULD against GORDON GORDON, or any person by the name of GORDON, nor by any other person against GORDON GORDON, or any one by the name of GORDON. JAMES STEERS.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1872. O. W. BOGART, Notary Public, New-York County.

And thus stands the case for today, with Messrs. DUDLEY FIELD and Ex-Judge FULLERTON for Mr. GOULD, and Ex-Judge JOHN K. PORTER and JAMES H. and ROBERT H. STRAHAN for Mr. GORDON.

The following orders have been issued by Judge BRADY, made returnable today:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GORDON GORDON *vs.* JAY GOULD.—Order to show cause.—Upon the summons and verified complaint in this action, and the affidavits herein of Henry S. Marsh, James J. Kelso, James Steers, John H. Strahan, and Stephen W. Sears, and the affidavits of the plaintiff, Gordon Gordon, and Horace Greeley, in the above-entitled action, and the summons and verified complaint in the action at the instance of said Gordon Gordon against the said Jay Gould, and the affidavits therein of Henry S. Marsh, James J. Kelso, James Steers, John H. Strahan, and Stephen W. Sears, let the above-named plaintiff, JAY GOULD, or his attorneys, show cause before me at a special term of this Court to be held at Chambers in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, why the order of arrest granted herein on the 9th day of said month of April should not be vacated and set aside, and why the defendant should not have such other and further relief in the premises as may be just.

APRIL 17, 1872. JNO. R. BRADY, Justice.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAY GOULD *vs.* GORDON GORDON.—Order to show cause.—Action No. 1.—Upon the affidavits of the defendant Gordon Gordon, John V. Sears and Horace Greeley, in the above-entitled action, and the summons and verified complaint in the action at the instance of said Gordon Gordon against the said Jay Gould, and the affidavits therein of Henry S. Marsh, James J. Kelso, James Steers, John H. Strahan, and Stephen W. Sears, let the above-named plaintiff, JAY GOULD, or his attorneys, show cause before me at a special term of this Court to be held at Chambers in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, why the order of arrest granted herein on the 9th day of said month of April should not be vacated and set aside, and why the defendant should not have such other and further relief in the premises as may be just.

APRIL 17, 1872. JNO. R. BRADY, Justice.

A German Woman Quarrels With Her Husband and Attempts Suicide.

At about 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon a handsome and prepossessing young German woman called at the boarding-house of EDWARD BUCK, No. 98 Second-avenue, and stated that she wished to hire a room for a few days. She gave her name as Mrs. SCHMITT, from Connecticut, and expected her husband to join her today. A room was assigned her, and on taking possession of the apartment she called for pen, ink and paper, and at once commenced writing letters. During the evening a young man called at the house and asked for Mrs. SCHMITT, and he was shown to her room, and stayed till 10 o'clock. At about 11 the inmates of the house were startled by a loud scream issuing from the room occupied by the strange lady. They became alarmed, and sent for a policeman. Roundsman LITTLE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on going up to the room found it locked on the inside. At the request of Mr. BUCK, the officer forced the door open and found the woman lying insensible on the bed. On a table, which had been drawn close up to the bed-side, was a four-ounce phial containing a quantity of ether, and in a satchel near by a package of Paris-green, which had not been opened. Police Surgeon MACLAY was called, and, on examination, found that the woman was suffering from the effects of a quantity of ether which she had evidently taken with suicidal intent. A note written in German and addressed to F. MILLER, of Second-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, was found in the room. Mr. MILLER came and informed Capt. WALSH that the woman was Mrs. IDA KRUGER, who lived with her husband at No. 7 Delancey-street. The note contained the statement that she had quarrelled with her husband, left the house with the intention of terminating her existence. Mr. KRUGER was then notified, and on coming to the Station-house informed the Captain that his wife had left home on Monday, and as she did not return, he supposed she was paying a visit to some relative. It was ascertained, however, that the pair had lived very unhappily, that the husband was greatly the senior of his wife, and was very jealous of a young man who frequently visited her. On Monday morning the pair quarreled, and KRUGER accused his wife of infidelity, hence her attempt to terminate her existence. Her condition is considered very critical, but the doctors at the the hospital entertain hopes of her ultimate recovery.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

HENRIETTA DEMPSEY, a woman of intemperate habits, was found dead in her apartments at No. 46 Essex-street, yesterday.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange, on Monday, Mr. GEORGE E. MAGUIRE was elected to membership of that Exchange.

JOSEPH CARREO was arrested yesterday for removing unstamped cigars from his residence, No. 25 Maiden-lane. He was held for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS.

The remains of the unknown man who died suddenly on a Catharine-street ferry-boat, on Sunday, have been identified as those of WM. THOMPSON, a resident of Brooklyn.

Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday committed EMMANUEL VIADERO, who is charged with having 5,000 smuggled cigars in his possession, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WILLIAM HAYES, aged four years, was run over by a baker's wagon, at the corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets, yesterday afternoon, and was so badly injured that he died soon after.

AUGUSTUS H., son of MME. ANNA BISHOP, died at his mother's residence, and not at a boarding-house, as erroneously stated. He was the son of Sir HENRY, and not Sir WILLIAM BISHOP.

Coroner HERRMAN has been notified to take the ante-mortem deposition of LAWRENCE SIESS, of No. 429 East Seventy-fourth-street, who was run over by a carriage about a week ago. The driver of the vehicle is under arrest.

JAMES FINNEGAN was charged before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs yesterday, with having stolen a quantity of rubber pen-holders and gold pens, valued at $45, from the store of JAMES MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, and was held for trial.

A "Dolly Varden" entertainment and promenade concert will be given at Harlem Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, this evening, for the benefit of the organ fund of the Congregational Church. The music will be by Grafulla's Band.

The inspectors of Customs at this port have constituted themselves into an association to be known as the "Inspectors Association of the Port of New-York," its object being the said and benefit the families of deceased members in a simple and substantial manner.

Mr. GREELEY lectured, last evening, before the Lockwood Colony, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on "Colonization," and advised all families who find it difficult to get bread in the East, to seek it with the Lockwood Colony, and similar organizations, on the shores of Puget Sound.

After the Cotton Exchange occupies its new building, on the first of May, an effort will be made to adopt the plan of the Stock Exchange and have "calls" at regular hours. It is claimed that it would save time, give all an equal chance and prevent collusion and improper speculation.

The officers and members of the Eighth Regiment gave a military and civic promenade concert and hop last evening at their new armory in West Twenty-third-street. The occasion drew together a large number of the friends of the regiment, and the festivities were continued until a late hour.

At Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, JOHN EGAN was committed on a charge of attempting to rob W. H. SIEBERT, of No. 321 East Fifty-first-street, of his watch and chain. EGAN is only seventeen, but is known as an expert thief. So expert, indeed, that he has never before had a charge proved against him, though often in the Courts.

The Democratic Reform Association of the Seventh Assembly District met last evening, at the New-York University, to hear the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws. Mr. THOMAS LEAVY, Chairman of the Committee, presented a set of by-laws, which were adopted. Mr. HENRY KNUBLE was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and the meeting adjourned.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of JOHN MEYER, the German laborer who died on Monday last after coming out of the caisson of the East River Bridge, at Roosevelt-street. It was supposed at the time that the man died of heart disease, but the medical testimony showed that the lungs were intensely congested, and that death resulted from asphyxia. A verdict was given accordingly.

A fellow who gave his name as JOHN WILSON, and was recognized as a professional burglar, was arrested early yesterday morning, while loitering about in West Fourth-street. A powerful "jimmy" was found in his possession, and a bunch of skeleton keys were picked up where he was captured. The fellow made a desperate resistance. He was committed by Justice COX, at Jefferson Market yesterday.

A special meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday, to hear Mr. HENRY C. GARDNER on the bill now pending in the Legislature to incorporate the New-York Railroad and Warehouse Company. A series of resolutions, presented by Mr. GARDNER, strongly favoring the scheme, were referred to a special committee of five. The plans suggested in the bill have heretofore been explained in the TIMES.

WILLIAM KREMER, the proprietors of the Atlantic Garden, who is charged with compounding liquors, was committed, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS to await the action of the Grand Jury. The case will go before the Court on a writ of *certiorari*, on the ground that though the offense is admitted, the liquors were sold over the bar, and the defendant was not, therefore, amenable.

BROOKLYN.

HENRY SMITH, for shooting at a policeman, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Justice VOORHIES yesterday sentenced PATRICK CONDON to sixty days in the Penitentiary for stealing five loaves of bread.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on temperance at Lafayette-avenue Church this evening under the auspices of the National Temperance Society.

The Second Division will parade for review in New-York City by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, on Thursday, May 30, prox. All necessary details will be promulgated in subsequent orders.

The property-owners on Court-street, between Atlantic-street and Hamilton-avenue, are protesting earnestly against the repavement of that street, as provided for by Mr. MORTON'S bill, now before the Assembly.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of WILLIE WELLS, the ten-year-old boy, who was shot on Saturday night by his companion RICHARD CHRISTIE, aged thirteen, resulted in a verdict of willful murder against CHRISTIE, and he is held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Williamsburg Gas-light Company yesterday paid to the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court $1,800, the amount of three penalties which they had rendered themselves liable by failing to make returns to the Revenue Department of gas furnished to the city between Oct. 1, 1870, and Nov. 1, 1871.

The Brooklyn Art Association on Monday night elected the following officers for the coming year: E. S. Mills, President; E. J. Lowber, Vice-President; G. L. Ford, Treasurer; B. H. Smith, Secretary. The trustees for the next two years are E. J. Lowber, S. B. Chittenden, A. McCue, C. J. Lowrey and B. H. Smith.

The Commissioners of Charities have published an answer to the recent report of the Committee of Fifty, which charged the Commissioners with extravagance and overcharging in their purchases of supplies for the poor. The Commissioners give the figures to show that the expenses of the Department have been materially less than last year, and that the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidders in an honest business manner.

STATEN ISLAND.

Several cases of spotted fever have lately appeared in the villages of the island. One at Clifton and two at Rossville have proved fatal.

Judge CLAWSON, a well-known citizen of Staten Island, when stepping from a New-York train yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, at East Albany, was struck by a Boston train and knocked down, and both his legs cut off. He was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, where he died in about an hour and a half. Several Staten Islanders, who happened to be in Albany, were with him at the time he died. Among them were Assemblyman JUDD and Messrs. DEAN, SEAVER, TRAIN, and EDDY. His friends were telegraphed to.

NEW-JERSEY.

The tug-boat *Davenport*, sunk by the terrible explosion recently off the Cunard docks, is being raised.

The Hudson County Hospital will not be closed on the 1st of May, as before announced; but an attempt will be made to continue it on a less extensive scale.

A young girl named LUCY GOODWIN, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday while stealing a lot of clothing, valued at $150, from the house of Mr. PETER DE ROLF, No. 151 Jersey-avenue.

JAMES MCGURKIN, who was arrested in Hoboken Monday night, has been positively identified by Mr. SLOCUM as the man who shot him, when the attempt was made to rob SLOCUM'S house, in Newark, last week.

On Monday evening Mr. FREDERICK BOTT, of Cross-street, Paterson, was attacked by three highwaymen on "Stony Road," robbed and left insensible on the ground. His assailants escaped, and have not been discovered.

The Jersey City Board of Works yesterday passed a resolution that the hours of employment of the clerks, &c., in the Department, be from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., with one hour's intermission. This was passed to correct some prevalent irregularity.

DAVID G. ACKERMAN was yesterday arrested in Newark charged with having robbed his employers, Messrs. DURAND & Co., jewellers, of gold dust. A quantity of the material was found in his possession. The firm has lost about $3,000 worth of it.

PATRICK MCNULTY, an employe in the saleratus factory at Morgan and Washington streets, Jersey City, yesterday fell into a cauldron of boiling soda lye, and though instantly dragged out, was so badly scalded that his recovery is impossible.

RICHARD RIDGEWAY has been convicted in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions of having picked the pocket of JOHN KENNEDY of $40. RIDGEWAY is a constable of Weehawken, and picked KENNEDY'S pocket while the latter was intoxicated.

HILDENMEYER, who keeps a store at the corner of Newark and Grand streets, Hoboken, assaulted CHARLES KOCH on Monday night, and beat him in a terrible manner with a club. When the officers went to arrest the ruffian he set a huge bloodhound at them, but fortunately the animal was shot before it did any harm. HILDENMEYER was arrested.

Attorney-General GILCHRIST has written an opinion in answer to inquiries from Gen. RUNYON, stating that the State Printer can be appointed by the Governor. The law providing for the printing failed to pass, and the Attorney-General is of the opinion that the printer may be a State officer, and so appointed by the Governor under the clause giving him the appointing power in all cases not otherwise provided for by law.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 23—11⅛ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90; 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90; 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛.

PARIS, April 23.—Rentes, 65f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11¾d; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 22d inst. since the last report, have been 15,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 7,500 quarters.

1¼ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11¾d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Wheat, 11s. 10d.@12s. 3d. ℔ cental for California White; 11s.@11s. 4d. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 9d. for Red Winter. Flour, 27s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. ℔ quarter. PROVISIONS—Lard, 41s. ℔ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady.

Evening.—BACON, 33s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, April 23.—TALLOW, 55s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Russian.

ANTWERP, April 22.—PETROLEUM, 48f. ℔ bbl. for fine Pale American.

[Advertisement.]

CASTORIA IS CERTAIN to operate. It does not nauseate or gripe like castor-oil, but is pleasant to take, digests the food, regulates the bowels, and causes natural sleep. It is equally adapted to adults and infants. We warrant it to contain neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol. We will give sample bottles to any accredited physician.

J. B. ROSE & CO., No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"MAKE A NOTE OF IT."—This will recall Burton's "Capt. Cuttle." KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's Hats is the handsomest fabric introduced this season. Call upon KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool.—Miss A. Brucellaria, Miss A. Gibson, Miss Rickardt, Mrs. Engbert and family, Mr. and Mrs. Strather and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wheeler and child, S. Fitch, R. Fenwick, J. Russell, T. Morley, J. Thomson, T. Oldfield, A. Johnson, H. Austin, J. Crews, S. Robinson, O. Mullion and son, J. G. Haxhan, Rev. T. Maher, J. W. Hilton, C. Pitman, G. W. Prescott, A. Claydon, and 1,111 in steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship, Merrimack, for Rio, &c.—A. Pierce, A. Nathaus, M. L. Finch, Geo. Hall, Señor Miguel Filomeno and wife, Señor J. E. Salcedo, wife and infant, J. A. Monge, Mrs. R. Taylor, J. Hinds, United States Consul to Rio, Alex. McNally, W. Waterman, Edward Roche, Frederico Munoz, Miss Unity Cairns, S. H. Calmer, J. D. Moore, E. H. Folmer, Adolo Larrinaga, Alex. Stevens, Mrs. Jas.